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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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9 July 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-DPRK HYDROPOWER COMPANY MARKED

HK090126 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 85 p 6

[Article by Zhang Fengxiang, vice minister of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and executive manager of the Chinese side of the Chinese-Korean Yalu River Hydroelectric Company]

[Excerpts] In order to exploit the water resource of the Yalu River and to develop the socialist construction of the two countries, on 17 April 1955 the Chinese and Korean Governments signed the "Accord on the Yalu River Shuifeng Hydroelectric Station" based on the principle of friendship, cooperation, equality, mutual benefit, and respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Later, on 7 May the same year, the two countries signed the "Protocol on the Chinese-Korean Yalu River Shuifeng Hydroelectric Company." Thirty years have passed and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the "Accord" and the "Protocol" have arrived, a hallmark of the friendly cooperation between the electric power ministries of the two countries over the past 30 years.

Thanks to the concern and correct leadership of the Chinese and Korean Governments, the company has constantly developed in the 30 years since its founding. The company, which consisted only of the Shuifeng hydroelectric station when it was founded, now owns four stations with a total installed capacity of 1.61 million kilowatts and a total annual generation of 7.65 billion kilowatt-hours, which accounts for some 75 percent of the exploitable water power on the main course of the Yalu River. In addition, a number of hydropower stations have also been built on the many tributaries of the Yalu River.

The Chinese-Korean Yalu River Hydroelectric Company is a company jointly run by China and Korea. Over the past 30 years the company has accomplished relatively good economic results by devoting efforts to the operation of the existing power stations as well as to the capital construction of the power stations under construction. The existing Shuifeng and Yunfeng hydroelectric stations, with a total installed capacity of 1.03 million kilowatts, are operated respectively by the Chinese and Korean electric power departments. Giving full play to their initiative as the masters of the company, the Chinese and Korean

staffs of the two power plants have worked hard and overcome numerous difficulties through self-reliance. They have done a great deal of work in different periods in maintaining electricity generation, supplying equipment, and setting forth many proposals on technical innovation and rationalization, thus ensuring the safe operation of the power stations. By strengthening technical training, management, and operations and by laying down various operational procedures and technical and economic assessment criteria, the two stations have managed to lower operating costs and raise their profit levels, thus saving a large amount of funds in support of socialist construction of the two countries. We are going to build more hydroelectric stations to further exploit the rich water resources of the Yalu River in the interests of the Chinese and Korean peoples.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms who have gone through thick and thin together. We drink the water of the same river and farm on the banks of the same river.

Supporting each other and struggling side by side in revolution and construction, we have cemented with blood our great revolutionary friendship. The frequent exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries over the past few years has further consolidated and developed Sino-Korean friendship. The friendly contacts and cooperation between the electric power departments of the two countries have been increasingly strengthened. In 1980 a Chinese power industry goodwill delegation headed by Comrade Li Peng visited Korea and was warmly received by the Korean comrades. As this year marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydroelectric Company, the Chinese and Korean Governments will send power industry delegations to visit each other. We believe that the exchange of power industry delegations between the two countries will enhance the revolutionary friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Korean peoples and between the Chinese and Korean electric power circles. May the great friendship and close cooperation between the two countries, which have a history as long as the Yalu River, remain ever green, like the pines and cypresses in the Changhai Shan!

CSO: 4005/1047

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

WU XUEQIAN ON SINO-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

HK200601 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 85 pp 2-5

["Special Interview" by staff reporter Huang Shuhai [7806 2579 3189]: "State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on Prospects for Development of Sino-Indonesian Relations"]

[Text] During the latter half of April, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian led a Chinese Government delegation to attend, by invitation, the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference held in Indonesia. After returning to Beijing on 27 April, he was busy receiving foreign guests and handling a lot of official business. However, he still managed to find time to meet our reporter in his office despite the fact that he was fatigued by the journey and was extremely busy with his official business.

Foreign Minister Wu knew my purpose for coming in advance. After exchanging a few words of greetings and taking photographs, the interview began.

Reporter: "Foreign Minister Wu, when you were in Indonesia, newsmen followed your trail closely. A great number of foreign newspapers and periodicals reported your activities in Indonesia."

Foreign Minister Wu looked through several foreign newspapers and magazines which I had brought to him. After that, he said smilingly: "That is true. I was immediately surrounded by about 40 to 50 newsmen upon arriving at Jakarta airport. I have rarely experienced this in other countries. Later, one after another, these newsmen asked to interview me. I could hardly attend them all. Delegates from many countries also took the initiative to contact and hold discussions with us. Many delegates, particularly friends in the press, focused their attention on the PRC delegation, on the considerable changes in the PRC over the past few years, and on the PRC's foreign policy. Of course, this was not in my personal honor, but in honor of our country. Having been isolated [ge jue 7133 4815] for years, Indonesian newsmen and friends gave greater attention to the changes and developments in our country."

Reporter: "According to a large number of reports, the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference and the problem whether or not Sino-Indonesian relations would thaw became the two main issues to which newsmen from various countries paid attention and on which they reported considerably. Could you tell us what impressed you most deeply about the commemorative activities and its positive influence over the current international situation?"

Desire for Peace and Development

Foreign Minister Wu: "The commemorative activities were widely reported indeed. I will leave out the details. First of all, the growing unity and cooperation among Asian and African countries has impressed me most. Thirty years ago, only delegates from 29 countries and regions attended the Bandung Conference. However, delegates from more than 80 countries and several national liberation movements took part in the commemorative activities. This not only showed the increase in the number of delegates, but also reflected the great changes in the world situation. Not only have numerous Asian and African countries achieved independence, but they have also united and cooperated to become a very important force in the international political scene. The Bandung spirit, which is still alive, has definitely made the people joyful and proud.

"Another strong impression is that a desire for peace and development has become the common desire of Asian and African countries. President Suharto's inaugural address, speeches during the commemorative meeting, and a declaration unanimously approved at the end of the meeting underscored the importance of peace and development--the two most vital issues in the world today. Delegates from various participating countries unanimously urged the end of the arms race, nuclear arms race in particular. They also demanded that conflicts in various parts of the world be promptly, justly and reasonably settled in accordance with the UN Charter, the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference, and the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. They urged developed countries to adopt urgent measures to promote economic recovery and the development of the developing countries and change the irrational international economic order. They stressed the vital significance of strengthening mutual cooperation between developing countries.

"The objective of the common struggle of the Asian and African peoples is to strive for peace and development, to kindle the Bandung spirit in the present historical conditions. I am convinced that Asian and African countries and other Third World countries will certainly become very important factors in preserving world peace provided that they are united and cooperative and try hard to develop their respective economies."

The Problem of Resuming Sino-Indonesian Diplomatic Relations

Reporter: "China and Indonesia are big countries in Asia. The work of resuming their diplomatic relations has been delayed for a long time. It is

an extremely abnormal phenomenon. Indonesian leaders have repeatedly issued statements that China must openly state that it no longer supports the Indonesian Communist Party before Indonesia will normalize diplomatic relations with it. What is your view on this issue?"

Foreign Minister Wu: "In my opinion, this issue should be viewed as follows: First, it is normal for a political party of a country to maintain relations of various kinds with political parties of the same category in other countries. For example, socialist and nationalist parties and religious groups in various countries maintain relations with their counterparts in other countries. This is a general practice in the international scene."

"Second, the 12th CPC National Congress held in 1982 set four principles that must be upheld by the CPC in developing its relations with communist parties and other political parties in other countries. The four principles are independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In my opinion, such relations are merely moral in nature. The CPC will never use these relations to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries."

"Third, as stated by General Secretary Hu Yaobang during his visit to Australia, the CPC has maintained no relations with the Indonesian Communist Party for 18 years. Rumors abroad that the PRC was involved in the '30 September Movement' contradict historical facts. It was not until the '30 September Movement' occurred that we learned of it."

"We maintain that, regarding the past, we should look ahead. The normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Indonesia is in the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries. We consistently take a positive attitude on this. We can wait if Indonesia still has difficulties."

Prospects for Development Are Optimistic

Reporter: "In Indonesia you had an opportunity to meet President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mokhtar. What positive results were achieved? What are the prospects for the development of Sino-Indonesian relations?"

Foreign Minister Wu: "This time, I went to Indonesia to attend the 30th commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mokhtar. This itself shows progress in bilateral relations. While in Indonesia, I had an opportunity to hold an hour-long talk with Minister Mokhtar and I had the honor of meeting President Suharto. The talks and meeting took place in a friendly, frank, and sincere atmosphere. In addition, they were useful."

"As is known, the Chinese Government consistently maintains a positive attitude toward the normalization and promotion of good-neighborly relations and friendship with Indonesia. President Suharto expressed his readiness to promote bilateral relations on the basis of the Bandung spirit and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This has positive significance. I think that with such common desires, the two sides will be able to promote the restoration and development of Sino-Indonesian relations through their joint efforts."

"Since October last year, Indonesian Government leaders have repeatedly said that Indonesia will establish direct trade links with our country. Our government has given a positive response in this respect. The nongovernmental trade boards of the two countries have held initial contacts. Foreign Minister Mokhtar and I, as representatives of the respective governments, had an official exchange of views on the matter for the first time. The two sides have agreed to establish direct trade between the two countries and to ask the nongovernmental trade boards empowered by the respective governments to hold consultations and sign a document on direct trade."

Reporter: "According to reports, the Indonesian side was originally preparing to arrange personal talks between you and President Suharto. Is that true?"

Foreign Minister Wu: "Yes, it was. I was informed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar that the meeting was planned for 26 April at 0930, but before that we had decided to leave Indonesia for home on 26 April at 0800. Due to the short notice, I could not rearrange my scheduled departure. Furthermore, I was supposed to be in Beijing on 27 April to welcome the Danish foreign minister whom I had invited. I was sorry that I was unable to meet in person with President Suharto. I explained this to Foreign Minister Mokhtar and he fully understood. As a substitute, Foreign Minister Mokhtar made a special arrangement for me so that I could meet President Suharto later on the night of 25 April before the president hosted the dinner for the heads of the various governments who attended the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Asia-Africa conference. Although the meeting was brief, it was exactly as Minister Mokhtar told reporters after the meeting, 'Much had been discussed in those 5 minutes.'

"I am confident that there will be benefits for the deepening of bilateral understanding through such contacts as long as both sides continue their efforts in bilateral relations and that there are bigger developments to come."

Reporter: "To you, when will the diplomatic relations between the two countries be resumed?"

Foreign Minister Wu: "As for when bilateral diplomatic relations will be resumed, it does not rest just with one side. Efforts by both sides are needed. We have repeatedly said that there is no problem on our part."

Reporter: "It has been reported that an Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce delegation will visit China soon. Is this true?"

Foreign Minister Wu: "Up to now, we have not yet been officially informed by the Indonesian Government on this matter. We welcome the Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce delegation for discussions in Beijing or in a third country. During our talks, Foreign Minister Mokhtar also proposed that apart from direct trade, both sides could, in stages, upgrade relations in culture and sports in an effort to deepen understanding and trust. I expressed agreement with Foreign Minister Mokhtar. I think that in the normalization

of relations between China and Indonesia, there should be no insurmountable obstacles. I am confident that in conjunction with the upgrading of bilateral relations between our two countries in trade, culture, and sports, mutual understanding and trust can also be further deepened in stages. These can take us in a direction toward progressive development in bilateral relations. I am optimistic about the prospects of Sino-Indonesian relations."

Comparing the Present With the Past To Discover Marked Changes

Reporter: "I still remember that you visited Indonesia in the early 1960's. Is this your second visit to the country?"

Foreign Minister Wu: "Yes, it is. In 1962, I attended the Asian-African peoples unity conference held in Bandung. At that time, were you working with the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia?"

Reporter: "Yes, I was. I was transferred back to China in 1963. It has been more than 20 years since your last visit. Did you find any changes in Indonesia?"

Foreign Minister Wu: "This time I only made a brief stay in Jakarta and Bandung. Due to the tight scheduling of the commemorative activities, I had no opportunity to venture out and become familiar with a country that has a thousand islands and a population of 160 million. Even then, there are great changes in Indonesia in the last 20 years or so, and this impressed me greatly. Watching both sides of the road from Jakarta International Airport to our hotel in Jakarta from our limousine, rows of new modern buildings could be seen, and it was the same in Bandung, a beautiful mountain city. I had an opportunity to visit the Nurtanio aircraft plant which was built 9 years ago. The plant manufactures helicopters and other medium- and small-sized airplanes and cargo planes. Our Indonesian friends are proud of it.

"Delegations from various countries were very warmly and friendly welcomed and received by the Indonesian Government and the people of Bandung in West Java. Several thousand literary and art workers and young students in Bandung gave us theatrical performances with distinctive national characteristics. These performances demonstrated the rich and colorful national culture of Indonesia, and provided us with delightful entertainment.

"Before leaving Jakarta for home, an Indonesian friend said to me: This time you had no time to see Indonesia, but you will surely come back again soon. It is true that if there is an opportunity in the near future, I shall go to Indonesia again to see and learn more about the beautiful archipelagic nation."

CSO: 4005/1063

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEI XIAOTONG ON SOCIAL CHANGES RESULTING FROM REFORMS

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Jun 85 pp 140-146

[Interview with Chinese sociologist Fei Xiaotong conducted by SPIEGEL editors Stefan Simons and Dieter Wild in Fei's Beijing apartment; date unknown: "Errors, Mistakes Are Unavoidable"]

[Text] Prof Fei Xiaotong, 75, is China's best known sociologist, who also enjoys an international reputation. 4 years ago, Fei received the Huxley Medal in London. The fact that a social scientist, who is not a party member, may grant an interview to foreign journalists is an indication of how the intellectual climate has changed as a result of Deng Xiaoping's reform policies.

[Question] Prof Fei—free farmers markets, private enterprise, even private doctors and private investment in China: once again the West is fascinated by events in the PRC. You are calling it an "open door policy" but in the West people are asking whether the PRC is about to turn capitalist after 36 years of socialism.

[Answer] No, certainly not—because there is no private ownership of the means of production. But then we do not have the kind of socialism that people in the West imagine.

[Question] Nonetheless, the private businesses in China today are one of the pillars of the economy. By late 1984, there were more than 11 million private entrepreneurs. How much further will this be permitted to go ?

[Answer] They are small family businesses for the most part. In order to continue growing technologically, they must join together. But firms employing hundreds of workers are not allowed.

[Question] What will the upper limit be ?

[Answer] There is no exact limit. Generally speaking, it is set at 20; but it is camouflaged by the fact that family members are part of the work force.

[Question] Could you imagine the major part of Chinese industry being run along private lines?

[Answer] No; but there are some cooperatives which are run as stock companies whose shareholders make a profit on the basis of their investments and not as a result of their work. There are no restrictions on that as yet.

[Question] Then the party would not allow a more far-reaching privatization of the economy?

[Answer] Not only the party would be against it; but most of the working people as well. We have suffered too much already from schematically adopting outside practices. Now we are proceeding step by step or, as we call it "crossing the river by feeling for every rock underfoot."

[Question] The agricultural reforms increased productivity by 14.5 percent last year alone. Will this not lead to making an enormous number of farm workers superfluous in the long run?

[Answer] Yes; that would appear to be an economic law. And that raises the question in our country, too, of how we are going to keep these people occupied without having them rush into the cities. I have come up with a formula which goes like this: "leave the land but not the village; go to work in the factories but not to the cities." That is a typically Chinese social arrangement.

[Question] But how are you going to prevent these people from streaming to Beijing, Canton or Shanghai?

[Answer] The fact is they do not really want to move to the cities where there are too many people already. For another thing, it costs the society a lot of money to settle these people in the cities. One can restrict their moving by law or by police edict—or by making the country more attractive by means of higher earnings for example.

[Question] Out in the countryside there already are "10,000 yuan families," those rich farmers who earn almost 10 times as much as people employed in the city. Isn't there a new class society emerging?

[Answer] In the Marxist sense, class is synonymous with exploitation—and that must not be allowed to happen in this case. There is some of that; but only during the present transition phase. Strictly speaking, after all, exploitation starts when you have as few as four people working for you.

[Question] The official slogan says "one group will get rich first; the others will get rich later."

[Answer] The differences in earnings are indeed very substantial as yet. But there is no way that classes can emerge but only different social strata. Compared with the average farm income (of 355 yuan), the "10,000 yuan families" earn a great deal of money—but as compared with the earnings of an American professor, they earn very little.

[Question] Along with the economic reforms, so-called "unhealthy tendencies" started to spread, e.g. profit making, speculation, corruption, economic offenses. What can be done about that?

[Answer] In the country, these "unhealthy tendencies" are not so much in evidence. The fact is that they are a result of the bureaucracy—and we have a bureaucratic tradition of long standing—and they show up above all in the form of currency speculation.

[Question] Do you think that these things are unavoidable?

[Answer] Making one's way into the modern world is hard. Errors and mistakes are unavoidable—particularly because we do not have enough experience.

[Question] Isn't there a danger that Chinese traditionalists will use these "unhealthy tendencies" as a pretext to accuse the "foreign devils" once more of wanting to take over China?

[Answer] Of course; but I would say that "to take over" is something of an exaggeration. In the course of our history there were several periods during which the West exerted influence. Such actions were followed repeatedly by the corresponding reactions. But we must open China up just the same. We had closed the door but that condition could not go on. One cannot exist with the door closed. But if one opens the door, one runs into problems. For us, that is a challenge.

[Question] And how wide may the door be opened?

[Answer] We must change in order to adjust to the modern world; but of course we do not want to become a colony—either in the economic or the ideological sense. I am a Chinese through and through and I do not much appreciate the ways of the Japanese...

[Question] ...because they adjust too much?

[Answer] Yes, but they still remain Japanese just the same. They took over our Chinese characters and they use a great many Western words but they continue to pronounce them the Japanese way.

[Question] The open door policy called for a great many more legal restrictions than China had previously been accustomed to. Are the Chinese prepared to subject themselves to such legal provisions ?

[Answer] That is a big problem. You in the West have the tradition of Roman law and we have the tradition of Confucian ethics. But you have also lost some of your ethical standards as a result of your many laws.

[Question] The only thing is that according to Confucian ethics, the welfare of the people does not depend on laws but on the virtue of the ruler.

[Answer] Exactly that is the question; but it took the British centuries, too, to develop their brand of democracy and the Germans after all had their Hitler. Which simply shows that there are various types of personal rule. China is now developing something that is very much Chinese. Your word for it is "lobby" and we call it "consultation. In the process, the rulers are apprised of the wishes of the people.

[Question] And what happens, if the rulers do not want to listen ?

[Answer] That is what the "Gang of Four" did. Everybody was against them but they still had a very high opinion of themselves.

[Question] Was Mao Zedong any different ?

[Answer] In his latter years, Mao was exactly the same.

[Question] Which probably means that you do not any checks and balances.

[Answer] The counterbalance consists in the ruler's self-control.

[Question] But Mao is the worst example of that.

[Answer] He was around—and still China goes on.

[Question] But China paid dearly for that—if you think back to the cultural revolution.

[Answer] Certainly; that was a high price to pay; but sometimes a price has to be paid. There is no such thing as a paradise on earth.

[Question] You yourself were a victim of the cultural revolution. What was the worst thing about it ?

[Answer] That I lost so much time as a sociologist because I was not permitted to do any scientific work then. But I also learned some lessons as a human being.

[Question] You have coined the astonishing phrase "the cultural revolution was a national tragedy but I am not complaining about it." Why don't you complain about it, if it really was a national tragedy ?

[Answer] From a historical point view, the cultural revolution, too, was an epoch in Chinese history which I lived through. I was born in the old imperial days. I have seen the republic and the new China. All told, I think I can see progress.

[Question] And if there is another cultural revolution some time ?

[Answer] Making use of my modest resources, I would try today to prevent such a thing from happening. And if everybody does that, it cannot happen again. We will make mistakes again; but not mistakes of that kind.

[Question] Deng Xiaoping, China's present leader, has corrected many of the mistakes of the past. But what will happen after Deng ?

[Answer] Before Deng started to rise, we did not know who would follow Mao either. Back then, the saying was that Mao would be followed by nothingness. I am not clairvoyant so that I could tell you the name of the man who will succeed him. But at any rate—China will go on.

[Question] Would you say that Deng's reforms are of greater significance than Mao's revolution ?

[Answer] Our reforms are a revolution.

[Question] More significant than Mao's revolution ?

[Answer] Yes. Of course Mao accomplished great things. He liberated China. But then he made mistakes and we had no choice but to follow him.

[Question] Did you know him personally ?

[Answer] Yes. I sat with him and talked with him, as I am now talking to you—about pleasant things, too. I liked him.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO WRITES TO WOMEN'S AWARD MEETING

OW140537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 13 Jun 85

[By reporters Luo Xiaolu and Sun Xiaoming]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--"It is hoped that the broad masses of women will further raise their level of scientific and cultural knowledge, foster lofty ideals, and make outstanding contributions to the four modernizations." This is the hope Comrade Deng Yingchao expressed today in her congratulatory letter to a meeting for awarding prizes to winners of the first women's general knowledge contest.

The meeting for awarding prizes to winner of the first women's general knowledge contest, sponsored by the journal ZHONGGUO FUN [CHINESE WOMEN], was held at the Great Hall of the People this morning. In her letter, Comrade Deng Yingchao said: This women's general knowledge contest was a reading activity, designed to revitalize China, and was well received by the broad masses. It played a useful role in promoting dissemination of knowledge among women, improving their quality, protecting their rights and interests, and raising their status.

Present at the meeting were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation; Zhang Guoying, first secretary of the federation secretariat; and Luo Qiong, chairman of the committee for appraisal and selection of winner of the first women's general knowledge contest.

CSO: 4005/1060

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG HESHOU ON UNHEALTHY PRACTICES, DISCIPLINE

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 85 pp 9-12

[Article by Shi Jiang [0670 3068]]

[Text] One mild sunny early spring afternoon, this reporter called on Comrade Wang Heshou in his office.

Since Comrade Heshou was very busy at work and I did not want to take too much of his time, I simply went right to the point: "Comrade Heshou, I should like to discuss with you the relationship between the current situation, the party's work style and the reforms as well as the damages done to the reforms by the prevailing new unhealthy practices."

Comrade Heshou was very candid. He said: "Our overall program of economic development was defined by the policy to revitalize the economy at home and to open the country to the outside formulated by the CPC Central Committee both before and after the 12th CPC Congress and the decision to reform the economic system adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The situation in China has improved markedly under such a program. This heartening development is attributable to the determining impact of the correct program and policy of the CPC Central Committee on the one hand and the efforts of the party members, cadres and masses on the other.

"Today, as you have requested, I will deal mainly with the obstacle, and we may even say the most formidable obstacle, we run into as the new development unfolds. This obstacle arises in the course of the reform of the economic system when some departments, localities and systems which do not care about the general interest resort to a number of new unhealthy practices, posing a serious threat to programs and policies of the party and the 'four modernizations.' These unhealthy practices work under different guides and manifest in different forms. The following are some of the prevailing ones that have surfaced: Some party and government agencies, party and government cadres who use their positions of power to engage in business and industry, in speculative dealings, in buying and selling commodities short in supply; to raise commodity prices in violation of policy; to issue money and commodities under concocted pretexts; to raise wages at will; to use public funds for parties, gifts and unrestrained spending; to practice fraud, deception and formalism; to issue unauthorized prizes and launch sales with prizes; to make

unwarranted promotions; to issue torrents of tabloids. The most serious threat posed by the unhealthy practices today is 'reluctance to act on orders and not taking heed of prohibitions'."

"Comrade Heshou, can you cite a couple of typical examples?" asked this reporter.

"For example, there is a unit which not only issues bonuses but also finds excuse to raise wages and issue job subsidies. They just want to be the first to do all these without considering what the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have done about the problem of wage. Moreover, it also issues Western-style suits. It issued one suit per person in 1983 and two suits for each person last year, claiming that one is for summer and the other for winter."

"Take another example. According to a ruling of the State Council, any bonus not more than 2 and 1/2 months wage is not taxable. A certain locality, however, took it upon itself to rule that any bonus not more than 4 months wage is not taxable. So our local leading organs have gone so far as to ignore the ruling of the State Council.

"Generally speaking, the fact that 'when the authority above announces a policy, those below it always have a counter-policy' accounts for such contraventions of the policies and decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. They always find a way to circumvent a good policy which they do not like because it works against their individual or factional interests.

"The crux of such unhealthy practices is that some of our party member cadres and even party and government organs which pay no attention to party discipline simply push aside the policies, decisions and regulations of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. As a result, 'orders are not enforced and prohibitions are evaded.' This is the main thrust of those unhealthy practices and deviations, an obstacle to the four modernizations and economic reforms. If this obstacle were not eradicated, we would not be able to pursue successfully the 'four modernizations' and the reform of the economic system.

"Comrade Chen Yun said long ago that the work style of a party in power decides the life and death of that party. He said again a year ago that there is no room for 'relaxation' in the principles and discipline of the party because reforms will not succeed without healthy party practices. He also said: 'Material and spiritual civilization should be constructed simultaneously.' Comrade Yaobang has discussed the problem of party practices on many occasions. Referring to the unhealthy practices, he said 'if these unhealthy practices were to continue, what would become of our party?!!' In a recent speech, Comrade Xiaoping reiterated the importance of discipline. He said: How are we going to get a country as big as ours united as one? It requires both ideals and discipline. Once organized, it will be strong. If we do not have discipline nor ideals and remain a heap of loose sand like the old China, how could our revolution succeed and how could our construction succeed? He asks the people of whole country to strive to uphold our ideals, our morals, our culture and our discipline."

"Comrade Heshou, the prevailing unhealthy practices are as serious as you have described. But there are comrades at the lower levels who find a lack of clear policy demarcation as we pursue all at once the reform of the economic system, the revitalization of the economy and the prevention of unhealthy practices." This reporter has discussed the problem with many comrades and is therefore anxious to consult Comrade Heshou on this particular matter.

"We must say many specific policies still need improvement. This is true because policy demarcations have to be redefined and improved to cope with new problems which attend the reform of the economic system and the development of the economy. But we could not say that there is no policy demarcations at all because the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have set down many rules and policy demarcations. We should say that the unhealthy practices of 'not enforcing orders and evading prohibitions' are willful contraventions of the existing policies and programs of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. We should ask for 'enforcement of all existing orders and observation of all prohibitions.' We must resolutely enforce the rules already in existence. In case specific rules are still missing for the time being, the CPC Discipline Inspection Commission usually follow three principles to decide whether something should or should not be pursued when it deliberates on policy demarcations. First, be sure that any decision you make or any problem you revolve is in accord with the line, program and policy of the party, otherwise it is a mistake and should not be pursued. Second, when you judge the conduct of a party member, be sure to find out whether he uses the power of the position to seek personal gains. If he does, it is a mistake and should not be permitted. Third, be sure to find out that any decision made or anything done is in accord with the principle of party consciousness required of party members. This is an important line of policy demarcation."

This reporter asked again: "Comrade Heshou, can you tell me how to stop this new unhealthy practice of 'not enforcing orders and evading prohibitions'?"

Comrade Wang Heshou said: "In the first place, every department and every system must find out immediately whether there are cases of 'reluctance to act on orders and not taking heed of prohibitions' and work out specific measures to deal with problems that already exist. All malicious cases and serious problems must be handled in all earnestness.

"Second, we must strive to enforce party and government discipline. One who violates party discipline or government discipline should be punished and have their names published in newspapers. If the case is grave, the culprit should be dismissed from his position or even expelled from the party. Lax party and government discipline must be thoroughly rectified. Punishment is also a form of education, and the only way to save a cadre is strict enforcement of discipline.

"Third, provide education on ideology and discipline in order to rectify the thinking of acquiring wealth in violation of the rulings of the CPC Central Committee and State Council; to publicize the policy demarcations; to publicize the latest speeches of Comrade Yaobang and Comrade Xiaoping; and to learn and publicize Comrade Chen Yun's comments on party practices. The educational

drive should criticize both the thinking of using one's position for personal gains and the factionalist ideas of sacrificing the interest of the state for the interest of a unit. All party members must be taught to strengthen the concept of party consciousness because every party member must cherish the lofty ideal of struggling for the communist cause. They would go astray if they forsake a righteous cause for petty gains. All party members must strengthen their concept of organization discipline and rectify all erroneous ideologies.

"Fourth, the system of management should be more effective because the unhealthy practices in many areas are attributable to numerous loopholes in the system of management which people can easily exploit."

Comrade Wang Heshou asks the cadres at all levels throughout the country to oppose the unhealthy practice of "reluctance to act on orders and not taking heed of prohibitions" and earnestly enforce party and government discipline and reinforce party consciousness.

Finally, I asked Comrade Wang Heshou to comment on what he expects BAN YUE TAN to do in propaganda work.

Comrade Heshou said: "I have already talked about the principles and theories. Propaganda, however, must be directed at the targets it sets out to reach. Since BAN YUE TAN is a periodical for the grassroots, it should deal with the realities at the grassroot level and provide propaganda education for the cadres and the masses. Both party members and the masses should have the resolve to struggle selflessly for the socialist undertakings and the prosperity of the country. This publication has done a lot of propaganda work on party practices and party discipline and I hope it will strive resolutely and unequivocally to uphold healthy practices, uproot unhealthy practices and contribute its service to make party practices take a turn for the better."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC COMMITTEES POLICIES ON UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

OW030758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Clear distinction must be made between normal and unwarranted bonuses, between reasonable price increases and price gouging, between services paid for and bribes, and between necessary business expense accounts and using public funds for dinners and gifts among officials themselves and at various meetings.

This point is made by two local Communist Party committees in policies they adopted to guide the campaign to check corrupt and unhealthy tendencies, a campaign going on since beginning this year.

The Communist Party Disciplinary Inspection Commission recommends these policies adopted by the Hebei Provincial Committee and the Municipal Committee of Bangbu, Anhui Province, reported in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Some effective measures have been taken to check malpractices, the commission pointed out, but party committees must differentiate between legal and illegal acts in accordance with policies, decrees and laws in effect.

Most important is to make a distinction between problems arising from a lack of experience, and malpractices by those who exploit reforms to gain advantage.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY gives excerpts of the policies adopted by the two local party committees.

According to the policies, those who take the advantage of reforms to practice graft and embezzlement must be punished. But mistakes made out of a desire to help the country and people become prosperous must not be regarded as corrupt and unhealthy tendencies.

Concretely, state institutions and party and government officials must not engage in commercial activities. While retired officials should be permitted to help management for township or neighborhood enterprises, they must not use their influence and social contacts to engage in speculation.

CSO: 4005/1060

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPECULATION, PROFITEERING IN NEW CONDITIONS REEXAMINED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 2, 1985 pp 17-19

[Article by Wang Lianghua [3769 5328 0553] and Li Zhiyi [2621 1807 0001]: "Some Views on Current Speculation and Profiteering"]

[Text] Speculation and profiteering is a crime which occurs primarily in the circulation link of the economy. It seriously disrupts the market, destabilizes commodity prices, damages the economic order and interferes with the smooth progress of the four modernizations. Our policy has always been to crack down on and outlaw it. As the entire nation readies itself to further its policy of opening its door to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, speed up the city-based economic structural reform and go all out to develop the socialist commodity economy, it becomes a matter of considerable practical significance to us to understand clearly what proper commodity circulation is and what constitutes speculation and profiteering. Such understanding will help us distinguish what is legal from what is illegal, protect legitimate production and business activities and take strong measures against serious economic crimes.

Integrating practical realities with what we have learned from the two No 1 party Central Committee documents and the resolutions on economic reforms, we would like to offer some ideas on the current speculation and profiteering problem. Comments from experts are welcome.

1. The Changing Scope of Speculation and Profiteering Since the Liberation

Owing to different political and economic circumstances, the scope of speculation and profiteering changes from time to time and from one historical stage to another. In the early years of the People's Republic of China, our national economy was made up of five components, of which the individual economy accounted for 90 percent, with privately owned businesses making up 85 percent of the total volume of retail sales. Under unified state leadership, a free trade policy was in force domestically; all agricultural products and some industrial products were bought and sold freely in the market. At the time, speculation and profiteering referred to hoarding merchandise and cornering the

market, buying cheap and selling dear, disrupting the market and reaping colossal profits through fraudulent practices. Then, during the "five-antis" campaign, we redefined speculation and profiteering to mean jerry-building and tax evasion. To a certain extent, this redefinition was effective in strengthening the leadership of the state-owned economy, stabilizing the socialist market, cracking down in illegal speculative commercial activities and promoting the economic development of the entire society.

In the wake of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, the number of privately owned businesses fell sharply. Speculation and profiteering was then mainly limited to such activities as buying up state-controlled commodities and reselling them at a profit, transporting goods for sale over long distances, reselling means of production at a profit and organizing underground factories, shops and contracting teams. We hit out at these speculative activities and ensured the smooth development of the state-owned economy and joint state-private enterprises.

Because of natural disasters and "leftist" mistakes in our work, China's economy suffered grave setbacks in the 1960's. For a time market controls were relaxed. Taking advantage of this, both the individual economy and the country fair trade made headway. In those days, speculation and profiteering included reselling the agricultural and industrial means of production, acting as an agent in the black market, reaping mass profits, cashing in on others' efforts, reselling at a profit state supply coupons, buying up and reselling state-controlled commodities, transporting and selling goods over long distances and reselling foreign goods at a profit, etc. Our attack on these economic crimes did much to ensure market supplies and revived the national economy.

The havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of turmoil brought the national economy to the brink of collapse. Speculation and profiteering was then defined as "reselling at a profit commodities over which there was a state monopoly and agricultural and industrial means of production, reselling at a profit gold, silver, industrial products and coupons, forcing up commodity prices, panic purchasing, transporting and selling goods over long distances, illegal contracting, setting up a workshop privately, exploiting workers, smuggling and bribery." Regulations were also drawn up outlawing unlicensed vendors and handicrafts households and all kinds of illegal exchange transactions and locations where buying and selling took place. Peasants were prohibited from quitting farming to go into business. Trading in grains, cotton, oil, cigarettes and sesame was banned. In this way genuine speculation and profiteering was lumped together with the legitimate exchanges and consumption activities of the masses, damaging their economic life and the socialist legal system alike.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the state successively promulgated a penal code and a series of laws and regulations redrawing the scope of speculation and profiteering. A person is guilty of speculation and profiteering if, motivated by a desire for illegal profits, he violates the state's financial or foreign exchange regulations and other rules pertaining to the control of gold, silver and business management, engages in illegal industrial and commercial activities and disrupts the socialist economic order. Speculation and profiteering manifests itself in the following: reselling at a profit industrial and agricultural means of production; forcing up the prices of state-controlled commodities and panic buying such commodities, thereby upsetting the state's purchasing plans; buying up articles from retail stores run by the state or supply and marketint cooperatives and immediately reselling them at higher prices; selling wholesale what has bought; acting as a black market agent to reap huge profits; speculating and cashing in on others' efforts; dominating one's trade and bullying fellow merchants, hoarding and driving up prices; reselling at a profit coupons for state planned supplies and bank securities; reselling at a profit gold, silver, foreign currency, jewelery, cultural relics, foreign goods and previous herbal medicines; jerry-building, adulterating, selling counterfeit goods and swindling; extorting money and property from enterprises and other units in the name of doing business for them; selling certificates, receipts and contracts; illegally issuing certificates, making out receipts and drawing up contracts, and supplying bank accounts, checks and cash in order to reap illicit profits.

The above regulations were formulated before the two No 1 documents and the "Resolutions on Economic Structural Reform" were issued. In view of the present need to relax our policies and further invigorate the economy, we believe some of the regulations need to be eased while others must be amended.

2. A New Interpretation of Speculation and Profiteering

The adoption of the joint production contracting responsibility system in the villages has mobilized the socialist initiatives of the masses of peasants and enabled agricultural production to flourish in no time. As peasants now have many more agricultural and sideline products to sell and their purchasing power shoots up, there arises an imperative need to clear urban and rural circulation channels and speed up the turnover of commodities. The urban economy must be reformed structurally so that industry can absorb the latest scientific and technical achievements and accelerate the development of productive forces. This is important if industry is really to be a leader in the nation's socialist modernization and meet the challenge of the world's new technological revolution. For this reason, we must open up urban-rural exchanges and make our way into the international market.

Confronted as we are with the new circumstances, we must interpret speculation and profiteering afresh.

First, we must eliminate "leftist" influences. Mention commodity economy in the past, and some people at once equated it with capitalism, knee-jerk fashion. Mention market and they right away assumed that the state-run enterprises had a monopoly in the socialist market, looked askance at diversified operations, particularly the individual economy and sought in every way to "protect the state-owned enterprises, restrict the collective and control the individual." Some resorted to "regional blockade" to prevent the outflow of goods and banned the entry of advanced products from outside. As soon as they saw a person transporting goods over a long distance for sale, some people concluded that he must be a speculator and profiteer and attacked him immediately. Although we had a policy to "make country fair trade lively but not disorderly, control it but not stifle it," some people were invariably so obsessed with the "control" aspect that they ignored the need to "enliven" it and support the development of production.

The most effective approach towards solving this problem is to study the two No 1 documents issued by the party Central Committee and its Resolutions on economic structural reform, delve deeply into realities, conduct research, free ourselves from the straitjacket of "leftist" ideological influences and conventional ideas, vigorously support socialist commodity production and commodity exchanges and promote the development of the commodity economy.

As a science, economic management has a dual character, namely, its natural attribute and social attribute. The natural attribute of management reflects the requirements of socialized mass production for coordinated labor. This is common to all social systems and is therefore a generality. The social attribute of management reflects the wishes of the owners of the means of production and the ruling class. It varies from one social system to the next and is therefore a peculiarity. As far as the natural attribute of economic management is concerned, the theory and practice of commodity circulation has its own laws. Examples are the law of supply and demand and the fact that the price of a commodity must be appropriate to its value. If management is based on a dogma, a static formula or some mandatory administrative decree, instead of being guided by the natural attribute of the commodity in question and objective laws, then the economy will only be stifled and the development of productive forces stunted. Take, for instance, the transporting and selling of goods over long distances. In the past we always considered it a capitalist method of doing business. But events in recent years have proved that it is exactly because of such merchandising activities that new circulation channels have been opened, the rural and urban economies brought back to life, twists and turns in the circulation system eliminated, regional barriers broken down, economic prosperity promoted and the people's diverse needs satisfied.

Another example is the stringent controls we used to impose on the buying and selling of agricultural and sideline products for fear that some people would drive up their prices and set off a round of panic buying. Nowadays, country fair trade is booming and markets for

agricultural and sideline products are springing up in cities. Instead of setting prices rigidly, we basically let them fluctuate with the market. Prices are arrived at through negotiations. Supplies are increasing by the day. Prices are mostly stable, and even drop now and then. In this way we have eliminated panic buying, invigorated the market, cleared circulation and promoted production.

The broker, who makes a profit acting as a middleman, was banned totally in the past. Now a concrete analysis is in order here. The development of the commodity economy has spawned a need for people specializing in consultation and serving as go-betweens so that commercial information can be disseminated in time to speed up commodity circulation. All brokers should be protected so long as they are registered with the commercial and industry departments and are not trying to disrupt the market and harming the national interest. Any move to set up an interregional or national consulting organization, of course, must be approved by the relevant department in the central government.

"Four increases" have emerged in the villages of many a province after the latter implemented Central Committee Circular No 1, 1984. The four increases are in goods transported and sold over long distances, large-scale businesses, economic cooperation and employment and the movement of peasants to cities to go into business. This has been accompanied by the "four breakthroughs," which refers to the breaking down of the barriers between different trades and lines of business, between different economic sectors, between retail and wholesale sales and between departments, enterprises and the system of ownership. Because of these increases and breakthroughs, "three unsuitabilities" have appeared in state administrative and management organs, that is, their ideology, laws and regulations, and work style and methods have become ill suited to the new economic conditions. As part of the superstructure which serves the economic base, our policies and principles must be readjusted if need be and relevant laws and regulations revised soon to adapt to the new reform situation.

Faced with these new circumstances, are we to conclude that speculation and profiteering have disappeared? Certainly not. At present the scope of speculation and profiteering has clearly been narrowed, but the seriousness of the crimes and the damage they may do have notably gone up, so we must not let down our guard. Relaxing our policy is not the same as taking a laissez-faire attitude, and amending our laws and regulations is quite different from doing away with them. Clamping down on speculation and profiteering is a long-term task which must be strengthened. Specifically, we must uproot the influences of "leftist" ideas continuously, on the one hand, and overcome the tendency to slacken our vigilance, on the other. We must follow the principle of "combining preventive measures with crackdowns and making the former the thrust of our efforts," handle speculation cases skillfully, be adept at identifying typical cases, get to know the ins and outs of a case, and look for any loopholes. We must deal with the cases severely

and strengthen research in the hope that it may turn up new measures and new solutions so that our laws and regulations may better serve economic structural reform.

3. The Focus of Our Present Campaign Against Speculation and Profiteering

Provisions in our penal code relating to speculation and profiteering are still applicable. When it comes to the actual implementation, we must zero in on the major crimes and have a clear idea of what our main targets are. Only thus will we succeed in punishing the criminal, preventing the law from being violated, educating the masses and protecting the socialist economic order.

The main targets of our present campaign against speculation and profiteering are:

- (1) reselling at a profit gold, silver, jewelry, cultural relics and smuggled goods. Since the state has explicitly restricted the circulation of the above commodities, it is illegal to sell them secretly to individuals or organizations other than those officially authorized to purchase them. If one "resells at a profit," the crime is even more serious. Such behavior is one of the first things we should take aim at.
- (2) reselling at a profit coupons for state planned supplies, including grains, oil, gasoline, diesel oil, famous brand bicycles and sewing machines.
- (3) sabotaging the state's monopolistic purchasing and distribution plans, damaging the state's key projects, reselling at a profit goods and materials which cannot be freely bought and sold, eg., crude oil, coal, lumber, rolled steel, cotton yarn and chemical fibers.
- (4) selling counterfeit contracts, receipts and bills of lading; reselling at a profit economic contracts, receipts and bills of lading without any goods actually changing hands; increasing the prices of goods in transit and selling them at a profit.
- (5) issuing certificates, making out receipts, drawing up contracts or making available cash, checks and bank accounts at a profit.
- (6) reselling at a profit foreign exchange, negotiable securities and goods which should be shipped abroad;
- (7) dealing in or manufacturing counterfeit or shoddy products and passing them off as the real stuff, adulterating and jerry-building. Serious and repeat offenders will be punished.
- (8) dominating the market, bullying fellow merchants, driving up prices and disrupting the market.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING INFORMATION

Beijing JIHUA SHENYU BAN in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "The Conference on the Construction of a National Family Planning Information System Points Out That Family Planning Work Must Strictly Implement the Policy"]

[Text] The Conference on the Construction of a National Family Planning Information System convened by the National Family Planning Committee stresses that in order to be successful in reform and make the family planning departments closer to the masses, family planning work must pay close attention to implementing the policy, obeying party discipline, doing a good job in information work and beginning the construction of a complete family planning information system.

This conference was held at Zhengzhou, Henan, from 1-10 March. Wang Wei [3769 0251], director of the National Family Planning Committee, and Ji Zongquan [1323 1350 2938], the vice director, attended and spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Wang Wei pointed out that in the past, there have been accomplishments in the building up of family planning information. A lot of work has been done in regular studies and in surveys, visits, international exchanges, vertical exchange of reports, statistical work, sample investigation and horizontal contacts within the system and there have been some good results. Our present problem is to stress the ideological value of the information, sum up experiences and establish step by step a national scientific information system.

In discussing the establishment of this scientific information system, he pointed out that such a system is the process in which the family planning system is linked with concerned areas in the society and in the world and, within the family planning system itself, the various departments of the information system is to serve the socialist four modernizations and the work of family planning.

The meeting stressed the need to pay close attention to establishing the information and feedback system between the family planning departments, to strengthening the understanding of the conditions and to grasping the role and efficiency of the policy by family planning leading organs at various

levels so that they will consider it to be the key in the reform of the family planning organs. They should strengthen scientific management and improve efficiency. They should be determined to correct such unhealthy tendencies as acting blindly and sloppily and issuing orders based on "what they assume to be correct," and to carry out family planning work on the foundation of the comprehensive, accurate, swift and prompt grasping of information and feedback.

In the meeting, representatives from seven counties and cities, including Gaoping County in Shanxi and Zhucheng County in Shandong, introduced their experience in developing the role of the information and family planning work during the new era. The meeting also learned about the situation of implementing the Central Committee's Directive No 7 in the provinces of Sichuan, Henan, Shandong, Hubei, Hunan, Hebei, Anhui and Jiangsu.

More than 80 representatives from the family planning departments and units concerned in the country's 28 provinces, autonomous regions, and directly administered municipalities attended the meeting.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPLEMENTATION OF DOCUMENT NO 7 URGED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 1,
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[Excerpt of a speech by Wang Wei [3769 0251], chairman of the State Family Planning Commission at the National Family Planning Conference on 10 Oct 1984: "Continue To Unify Our Ideology and Take Pains To Implement Document No 7"]

[Text] I. The Implementation of Document No 7 Has Achieved Notable Results, But They Have Not Been Evenly Distributed

After its promulgation, Document No 7 has been taken very seriously by party committees everywhere. Family planning departments have been working harder than ever before. The performance of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities has not been even, but most have studied party documents again and again and reexamined their work. This is a correct approach. It is realistic and complies with the spirit of the instruction by Comrade Hu Yaobang that we should not be superficial in our work. Implementing Document No 7 is an educational process for cadres and the masses alike and continuously increases our understanding of family planning.

The important thing about the present stage is that all provinces have come to grips with cadre education. The implementation of Document No 7 has been firm and effective. This is a great achievement for party committees and family planning departments at all levels in the midst of party rectification. We must not underestimate its significance. Only thus can all our comrades on the entire front maintain a serious political attitude and be politically consistent with the party Central Committee. And only thus can our work continue to make new headway and score new successes. The following new circumstances have been noted in the way the various localities carry out Document No 7.

First, there has been an all-out effort to unify our ideology. This is very important. The effort is an on-going one and has not come to an end. It makes a lot of difference whether we do it well or not. In fact we can say that unifying our ideology is a way of laying a sound

foundation. No task can be properly accomplished in the absence of an ideological foundation. In both the short and long run, successful family planning work depends on an ideological foundation, which means mastering Document No 7 and unifying our ideology. These are long-term tasks. In this way we can ensure that the family planning contingent will act in unison. After Document No 7 was publicized among the masses, it met with their support, a demonstration of the close rapport between instructions from the party Central Committee and the masses. The spirit of such instructions derives from the masses. Why do they call Document No 7 another "Document No 1?" Why do they say that "Document No 1 is a policy that enriches the people and Document No 7 is a policy that loves the people" and that "the party Central Committee has done another good turn for the people?" Because there is a close rapport between the guiding ideology of the Central Committee and the masses, a fact which we must be fully cognizant of. Over the past half year, family planning commissions at various levels have expended a lot of effort in this area. Localities which have done a good job in unifying their ideology have solved, or are solving, the following six issues: 1) Gaining ground in the entire family planning arena is the idea that family planning must revolve around, serve, be subordinate and contribute to the general missions and goals and the quadrupling of the total industrial and agricultural output value. It must also contribute to the four modernizations. If we manage to achieve this, we will be able to put our work on the right track. This is a directional question for family planning. 2) Even while we seek to control population growth effectively, we must maintain close relations with the masses and promote stability and unity. 3) Our work and policies must be built on a basis of reasonableness and popular support. 4) All our measures, particularly technical measures, must give the masses a sense of security. 5) We must do a solid job, instead of just paying lip service. 6) We must take realities as our point of departure and treat each case differently. We must combine these guiding ideas with the actual work as it goes on so that we can learn continuously. All these are important principles guiding our long-term family planning work. Their effects will be felt beyond the end of this century. If they take roots, they can open up a new phase in our work.

The reason why we have made progress during this stage is because we have implemented Document No 7. No other reason can explain our progress. In other words, we cannot have moved ahead if we have not carried out the document. The better our implementation, the more rapid our progress. Practice shows that the leadership of the party Central Committee has been correct. We must recognize that the party's instructions on family planning since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee have been correct and consistent.

Second, we must improve our policy, which is essential to implementing Document No 7. On the basis of a unified ideology, we must strive to fulfill our population plan, on the one hand, and improve the relations

between the party and the masses, on the other. The detailed methods cannot and should not be uniform across the nation. Each locality may choose its own way of going about it. But we must sum up different localities' shortcomings and strengths in a timely way. Leading comrades on the party Central Committee have said that the better the situation, the greater is the need to realize our own weaknesses and problems and realistically determine in which aspects our methods remain defective. In bringing about gradual change, the localities at present take their local circumstances as their point of departure. And as they seek to improve their policies, they also begin to acquire a clearer understanding and become more prepared and more systematic. In the course of improving their policies, they are also educating and protecting their cadres.

Third, pilot projects. It is a good idea and a materialistic method to try out something on an experimental basis. To combine the spirit of Document No 7 with local conditions, we must take realities as our point of departure and carry out successful pilot projects.

Fourth, we must improve our style. The main improvements have been in ideological education and other measures to reduce mandatory rules. Both are things which we have not done before. Carrying out ideological education means admitting that problems exist in our work and laying down a number of explicit regulations. Experience shows that this kind of ideological education has been positive. The most important result of changing our style is the growing trust among the cadres in the masses and their deepening reliance on them. An important lesson we have learned is that we must entrust our policy to the masses and have faith in them. This lesson is the ideological basis for our changes in style. For example, things we have done extensively during this stage, such as home visits, return visits, five visits, five questions and three services, were all aimed at increasing our reliance on the masses and establishing close rapport with them. They are not substantive measures or actual work methods.

To sum up, during this stage we have been putting into practice the instructions of the leading cadres on the party Central Committee that we must "discuss major affairs, understand the overall situation and concern ourselves with our own line."

Among our present major problems are:

1. Great unevenness. This takes several forms: a. unevenness between localities. Some localities have done an excellent job while others' performance has been very lackluster. Their disparities can be considerable. b. some of the provisions in Document No 7 have been implemented much more thoroughly than others. Do not think that you have implemented the document just by opening your mouth and tinkering with a certain policy. No, not at all. The document must be implemented in full. "Key" provisions must be implemented, but so must other

provisions, and in a coordinated way. c. some places have been selected for pilot projects to the neglect of other areas. This results in regional imbalances. d. cadres, too, do not have a complete understanding of Document No 7. Further experience is needed to guide the masses of cadres to a full understanding of the document.

The above imbalances can be attributed to historical reasons as well as more general problems relating to our work and methods of leadership. Our failure to provide substantive leadership and individualized guidance, for example, easily leads to imbalances. Certainly imbalances are bound to occur, but we must redouble our efforts to remove them.

2. We still have a long way to go before we meet the requirement of implementing the document comprehensively down to the grassroots level and taking it to the masses. Document No 7 was not promulgated for appearance's sake, but is something which must be accomplished among the masses. From our recent investigations, we discovered that some localities remain unaware of its spirit, which is why our implementation must not be superficial. We cannot assume that as long as the document is understood at the higher levels, the same is true at the lower levels. To assume thus is a mistake. We must take an in-depth look at the grassroots. It is not unusual to find some localities moving ahead faster than others, but we must provide active leadership.

II. Clarify Our Thinking, Have the Courage To Act and Rely on the Masses To Do A Good Job

(1) On the basis of a unified ideology, we must come to grips with cadre education, carry out publicity among the masses and implement Document No 7 conscientiously among them.

1. We should make good use of this fall and winter to carry out cadre training, particularly in areas with a concentration of new cadres. At the same time, we should go all out to publicize Document No 7 among the public.

2. We should take special care to discover and bring out into the open both models and problem cases which have general educational significance in order to educate the masses of cadres. Most persuasive are typical cases from among the people themselves. Do not put all your attention on a particular aspect, such as ideological education. Also, typical cases are relative. Go for those cases as long as they can be a source of inspiration locally. Highlight all sorts of typical examples on the family planning front. Praise those who are worthy of praise and criticize those who should be criticized. It is a critical task, educating the cadres and masses. If vague, general directions will not do, neither will vague, general education. Comrade Hu Yaobang, indeed, effectively used the typical example of the region to the south of the Wei River in Shaanxi Province to issue the directions that "our work must be fair and reasonable and enjoy public

sympathy. This is also a smart approach," thereby solving a major issue of principle for us. We must learn the work methods of the party Central Committee, be adept at identifying typical examples and educate the cadres and masses.

3. Pay special attention to backward areas. Our traditional method of publicity is to bring an idea or policy to the masses and educate and persuade them to accept it. In the emerging circumstances, this method must be further refined. Nowadays we must emphasize the dissemination of information and show concern for the things that the masses need and tell them what they need. These actions are as effective as persuading them until they accept a particular idea or policy. As we go about our work, we must never practice coercion in the name of propaganda. When we judge the unifying of ideological education, we must examine the overall effects and see what has actually been done and whether it has been implemented at the grass-roots level and among the masses. This is because ultimately the masses have to do the work themselves. In unifying our ideology, we may come across ideologically confused people. We should make them study the literature, on the one hand, and mingle with the masses to listen to their voice, on the other. Only by really coming in touch with realities and the masses can they gradually realize that Document No 7 is correct and change their thinking through practice. This is an important lesson the party Central Committee has learned from rural economic reform over the past few years. We should give comrades who do not understand Document No 7 another chance to grasp it.

Next, the training of cadres. We propose that all cadres who meet the age requirements be developed systematically. Right now we face two major problems. One is teaching materials; here we must train, compile and improve all at the same time. Two is funds, a problem which can be solved step by step.

(2) Pilot projects must be carried through to the end so that they can really serve as experiments.

Pilot projects are developing healthily at the moment. Our concern now is to make sure that they are well run so that they can blaze the trail for others. To do this, we must combine local realities with the spirit of the party Central Committee and its policies.

"Trailblazing" means that we use the pilot project as a guide and ensure that the area as a whole as well as the project site benefit from the experience.

In launching a pilot project, we must first unify our thinking to make sure that people and cadres in the test area are aware of the overall spirit of Document No 7 so that they will act on their own initiative instead of having to be prodded by higher authorities. Ideological leadership means informing the masses and cadres thoroughly about the document. This is a job which must be taken seriously.

The execution of a pilot project depends primarily on local cadres and masses. Therefore, we must fully exploit the creativity of the local people and relate the pilot project closely to their requirements so that it will not become a burden for them. Have faith in their latent creativity and rely on their collective wisdom to implement Document No 7 successfully.

A pilot project should take realities as its point of departure. Do not copy others' experience mechanically. Since the only criterion for a project is that it be in compliance with Document No 7 both substantively and in style, it may take diverse forms to suit local circumstances. We must ensure our pilot projects are successful so that they have the expected results.

Popularize the experience of an experimental area promptly, essentially the basic experience and not so much the detailed measures. As for which experience is worth popularizing and what are the things we must pay attention to in the course of popularization--these are questions for the detailed consideration of the provinces, prefectures and counties. Popularization need not be limited to experiments whose effects are totally known, but can include those which are still in progress.

(3) Come to Grips with the Implementation of Document No 7 in Backward Areas.

Backwardness is a relative concept. Given certain conditions, both advanced and backward areas can be transformed. So-called backwardness is characterized by: a. economic and cultural backwardness; b. ineffective measures and inept work; and c. impure organization, which blocks the implementation of any party direction.

We must support impoverished areas, identifying certain counties for special assistance each year. We must use money at the cutting edge, instead of frittering it away in a random way across the board. From this fall onwards, consider the implementation of Document No 7 in backward areas our priority, otherwise all our talk about implementation will remain empty talk. Its successful implementation depends on our firm resolve to change our vague, general method of leadership and coming to grips with the situation in advanced and backward areas. Now that we have mastered the advanced areas, we must tackle the backward ones. To do so requires painstaking efforts, individualized guidance and measures which are geared to the problem at hand. To solve problems in backward areas also requires meticulous care; general appeals will not do. We must get rid of the generalization in our guiding ideology and adopt individualized guidance to make sure the document is successfully carried out. No less important than ideological questions are technical questions which are particularly urgent in backward areas. Comrades should treat the two equally and try to tackle both at the same time. Provide really good technical services, health care and publicity.

(4) The key lies in acquainting oneself with the circumstances in a timely way and improving our style and work method.

We must carry out serious research and investigations and increase our perceptual understanding and master scientific technology and advanced scientific management. It is our important work method to seek truth from reality and make policy based on local circumstances. At the national level, the party Central Committee can only supply a certain number of principles, guiding ideas and policies. In addition, we need to conduct research and find out about the situation. The more detailed our research, the more we know about the situation, the better. As a result we must take the study of Central Committee documents seriously, on the one hand, and conduct research to get to know the emerging conditions, on the other. For instance, some members of the public say a higher birth rate will affect the policy encouraging some people to get rich ahead of others. This is an important change. Another question is the ways in which family planning can adapt to the development of rural commodity production. Information on the new circumstances facilitates our decisionmaking. A conclusive study should be done to determine ways of improving our research so that it can get better all the time. We need to develop research skills as well as insist on doing research.

(5) An important method of doing our job well is to praise the advanced.

Our family planning work cannot have obtained such significant achievements without the large number of advanced cadres and people. We certainly have made mistakes in our work and blunted the initiative of activists, so we must now protect and treasure them and realize that they were pioneers in family planning work. Under party leadership, they have done a lot to open up a new road to family planning which suits Chinese circumstances. We should salute and learn from the activists, who have contributed so much to the country. We can never forget them who have answered the party's call and followed the party. We must often invite them back, learn from them humbly and convey our regards to them. Of course, even these advanced elements may have faults. We should be aware of their weaknesses as well as their virtues and encourage them to make continuous progress. But we should not follow them blindly. We must keep discovering new advanced elements and let them get ahead of the old ones. Not only can new elements replace the old, but former advanced elements may also lose their progressiveness. But whether they are old or new, we should encourage them all to establish close relations with the masses.

(6) Strengthen grassroots work.

Grassroots work is important because only by grasping the grassroots can we regularize our work and be free from the need to fall back on sudden crash jobs each year. Longsheng County in Guangxi Province set

a good example for us. It used to conduct occasional crash jobs in the past, whenever the county wanted to do the accounts, and had to spend 70,000 yuan on each job. On the other hand, assigning a specialized cadre to each brigade on a regular basis costs only 50,000 yuan. The latter course saves money, regularizes work and strengthens the grassroots. In the long run, we have no choice but to regularize our work if we want to strengthen the grassroots. While grassroots work should not be limited to a number of selected areas, of course, it depends on the experience we gain from such areas. Strengthening grassroots work essentially means implementing Document No 7 and should revolve around it as a point of reference. Many of our existing regulations are meant to control the public. Let's make them explicit. But our system is designed to enable the masses to give full play to their enthusiasm and creativity, not to restrict them. This is not a conceptual difference but one of guiding ideology. Our work must not put emotional distance between us and the masses. Our practices and methods must be guided by the idea that we are at the service of the masses so we must trust and rely on them.

Implementing Document No 7 is an arduous task. We must clarify our ideology, have the courage to act and rely on the masses. Whatever we do, we must take realities as our point of departure and persist until the document is implemented. Right now the situation is developing very well and wholesale economic reform is around the corner. Comrades must study diligently to rise up to the challenge.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEI XIAOTONG ON EFFICIENCY OF RUNNING EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Fei Xiaotong [6316 1321 6639]: "We Have To Consider Efficiency in Running Education"]

[Text] Tomorrow, I shall be speaking at the meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and my topic will be on "broadening new sources of and reducing educational funds and improving efficiency." I emphasized in my talk 2 years ago the broadening of new sources of funding, so this time I shall stress the reduction of expenditures because I believe that based on the current situation, how to utilize limited educational funds and use them more efficiently is the urgent task at this time.

Let us look at how our country spends educational funds: a large portion is spent on personnel as salaries for the faculty and staff. The salaries are not high but because there are many persons, a large portion of the educational funds is used up. The ratio of support to teaching personnel is too high; in some cases, it is the same or even higher. There is also an overabundance of teachers to the point that the number of teachers in some prestigious universities is actually equal to two or three universities of equal size. The ratio of the faculty and staff to students is even more alarming: according to the Ministry of Education, the ratio for universities should be 1:3.3. In actual fact, it is 1:1.6 and the estimated number of over assigned personnel has reached 350,000 in the whole country.

The cost is of course high when a large number of faculty and staff is used to run the schools. In our country, it costs 2,185 yuan to train a university student. This is fine if all the university students on whom we spend so much to train can develop their fullest potential; but in reality, this is not the case. Let us not talk about those who cannot find jobs commensurate with their training; even if they do, they have not been able to play their role fully. An engineer has to be matched (paired) with three or four technicians, but our country has always stressed the universities and has ignored the secondary schools. Even at this time, the enrollment ratio of the universities to the secondary schools has not exceeded 1:2. Thus, over half of the university graduates will be doing the work of secondary technical school graduates: even professors in the laboratory have to wash the beakers themselves. It costs only 760 yuan a year to train a secondary

technical school graduate, about 1,500 yuan less than a university student. As a result of using talented people for trivial tasks, the country wastes a large sum of money every year on such university graduates. This tremendous waste is caused by the lack of adjustment in the educational structure.

Even greater waste results from the fact that the schools are running the society and not vice versa. It is considered to be natural that all university students or even secondary technical school students live in dormitories. The dormitories for the faculty and staff are built by the school. Every year's subsidies, including their families' social welfare or even the children's education, are all included in the school's expenditures. A relatively large school is in reality a small town that does not collect taxes. In other countries, such items are shouldered by the society or paid for by the individual. When all these expenditures are added to the educational budget, how can we raise the teachers' salaries? The result is that they have to live by "eating out of a big pot" on their low salaries. The quality of teaching is secondary--making a living comes first.

The bulging of the educational structure without paying attention to efficiency is not entirely the educational's system's fault. In the past, productive power has been low and it was inevitable that surplus labor would be squeezed into the educational institutions. Now the situation has changed: the urban economy is gradually being revitalized and conditions exist for promoting the socializing of support work in the schools so that the number of administrative and support personnel can be greatly reduced. All those who do not meet the requirements of teachers should either do advanced studies or be transferred. If only we can reduce by one-third the personnel expenses and double the number of student's enrolled, there will be a marked improvement in educational efficiency. When educational funds are really used on education, there will not be such shortages as we have now. I have high hopes for the education reforms which are about to begin.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPINIONS ON CHINA'S EDUCATION REFORM

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 March 85 p 1

[Article by Fei Xiaotong [6316 1321 6639]: "A Small Survey: Opinions on Education Reform"]

[Text] The tradition of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is that committee members can speak freely in small group meetings, express their opinions and make recommendations so that democracy can be fully displayed. The small group in which I participate is the Chinese Democratic League with 50 persons, many of whom are former or current responsible persons of institutions of higher learning. Yesterday, I used the recess time to conduct a small survey of the participants' views on education reform. The topic is: "In your opinion, what are the major problems requiring close attention in the current education reform?" The following are their brief answers in the order they were received.

Wu Fuheng [0702 1381 1854], former president of Shandong University: Education is the foundation and should be given top priority. It should be placed in a strategic key position. Teachers are the mainstay of the schools and we should earnestly implement the party's policy toward the intellectuals and carry out the principal responsibility system.

Ye Peida [0673 1014 1129], president of Beijing Yudian College: The leadership at all levels should respect knowledge and talents. We should improve the conditions of the teachers' instruction, research and livelihood. In particular, we should resolve the difficulties of middle-aged intellectuals. The higher levels should interfere less and provide more support.

Tan Jaizhen [6223 1367 2823], former vice president of Shanghai's Fudan University: The education reform should pay attention to two areas: first, basic education in which we should create the conditions for the early implementation of compulsory education in order to wipe out illiteracy. Second, higher education in which we should improve the current situation in which the students' training proves to be unsuitable, is not geared to the needs of the job and is impractical.

Qian Weichang [6929 0251 7022], president of Shanghai Gongye University: The minister of education should take care of a few universities so that

they can be run well and let the provinces or departments concerned take care of the rest of the universities and colleges. The cities, counties and villages should take care of the secondary, secondary special and primary schools. The principal responsibility system should be implemented and there should be little interference. There should be a reduction in the number of personnel so that the schools can be run with reduced expenditures.

Cao Zhongliang [2580 6988 2733], former vice president of the Sichuan Medical College: The teacher should both teach and train people. The teaching materials should be up-to-date and integrated with China's reality. Instruction should be based on the elicitation method, and I oppose the forced-feeding style. As for the students, they should be taught according to their abilities. The key is the individual and we should try to develop his full potential.

Tang Zhe [0781 0772], former vice president of the Wuhan Medical College: There should be a separation of party and politics. The curriculum should be good and concise; overstaffing and the retention of excess personnel should be corrected. Instruction should stress elicitation so as to foster the student's ability to think and work independently.

Lin Zongcai [2651 1350 1752], vice president of Beijing Gangtie College: Only good teachers can produce good students. Today, when the time for the renewal of our knowledge is running short, teachers at higher institutions of learning cannot be separated from scientific research, which is to improve the quality of teaching. At present, some schools have proposed "accepting fees for invention" in order to solve the problem of funding. This is beneficial to the spread of scientific knowledge in society but we have to forestall the bad effect it may have on teaching.

Ma Dayou [7456 1129 3731], former dean of Harbin Gongye University: The ultimate objective of running the universities well is to train higher specialists for the construction of the four modernizations. The university must first guarantee its standards. It is worrisome that the number of universities has been increasing too rapidly.

Yuan Zhengting [0626 2398 1656], former vice president of Shaanxi Normal University: Whoever becomes president or dean must be able to teach or be a former teacher. He understands the pattern of instruction and the teachers' difficulties. Only through this can we do a good job in teaching.

Finally, let me also say a few words: education reform should begin with secondary and primary education. To improve the condition of secondary and primary education, we should greatly improve the salaries and the social position of secondary and primary school teachers. We should propose that the society runs the schools and make a serious effort in building technical schools to strengthen secondary technical and specialized education so as to meet the needs of current economic developments. Also, we should not forget the education of the minorities.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECOMMENDATIONS ON EDUCATION REFORM OFFERED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Qian Weichang Makes Recommendations on Education Reform: The Ratio of Students to Faculty in Institutions of Higher Learning Should Be Increased; The Appointment System Should Be Implemented So That Surplus Teachers Can be Used To Strengthen Other Schools; Key Schools Should No Longer Be Set up Among Primary and Secondary Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] At the Second Plenum of the Third Meeting of the Sixth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Qian Weichang [6929 0251 7022], member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of Shanghai Gongye University, spoke on current educational problems and made recommendations for reform.

He said that at present, there are two major educational problems. First, the quality of instruction is uneven and, second, there is over staffing. The problem of unevenness in instructional quality exists not only in higher but also in secondary and primary education. There are a lot of social abnormalities which result from the failure of secondary and elementary education to fulfil the education of "man." Do the leaders of the educational departments pay close attention to quality? I have discovered that not much effort has been made to stress the quality of instructional personnel. There are two reasons for this. The first is that the instructional administrative leadership has too much and too rigid a control on the schools. Everything in the school has to be reported and approved and the school becomes the local police station and a principal like myself becomes its chief. Such a leadership approach causes the leadership at the basic level to be weighted down with work and not to take care of the management of the quality of education. The second problem is that there is overstaffing and we spend all our time dealing with all kinds of problems. Those who do the least amount of work have the most problems; therefore, I call the leadership of the basic-level schools a fire brigade. Because of these two problems, we cannot devote all our efforts to the question of quality. Judging from the present situation, the reform in the school system can solve some of the problems of "having too much and too rigid control." But the second problem is a basic one. A comrade in our small group who comes from another province reports that this province's

educational funds for secondary and primary education have increased four times in as many years, but actually, only about 40 percent of the original amount has been spent on education. Where has the money gone? A large part of it has gone to personnel. At the time of Liberation, I was in charge of administration at Qinghua University. At that time, Qinghua had 3,700 students and 275 teachers, with a ratio of 1:12. It has a staff of 200 and the ratio of students to staff is 1:19 or 1:20. How about the present? In a university with over 10,000 students, there are 3,800 teachers, with a ratio of less than 1:4; and with the staff added, the ratio is not even 1:1. With the increase in the number of people, houses and dormitories have to be built. There is a school that has been building dormitories all these years and it is still at it now.

I offer this opinion: first, to solve the problem of overstaffing, I recommend a fixed quota assignment and the adoption of the appointment system--a system with specific time limits. At present, the average ratio of teachers to students is 1:2.5. If we raise it to one teacher for every five or six students, we can have twice the number of schools or double the enrollment. Now, several persons teach one course, and for one person to teach three classes every week is already considered a lot and some do not even teach their classes. What can we do with the surplus teachers? They can help strengthen the schools in the outlying areas or the newly established schools. I suggest that the households do not have to be moved. Those with fixed assignments and who can do the job will become the basic contingent in the schools. This way, we can do much more.

There is still another peculiar phenomenon: in compulsory secondary and primary education, students have to pay tuition while in institutions of higher learning, students do not have to pay--they even get scholarships. Isn't this abnormal? I recommend that university students pay tuition. Students from low-income families can be awarded "student loans" and not "scholarships." The "student loan" will be deducted gradually from student's income after graduation. This will give them a sense of responsibility. In institutions of higher learning, we should encourage more commuter students. Recently, someone proposed that each unit get a certain number of graduates, depending on how much each graduate is worth. I do not agree with this because it treats an intellectual as a commodity and is not beneficial to the utilization of trained personnel. We have already said that it is difficult for trained personnel to move. Once they become commodities, then people may say that this person is mine and it becomes a condition of the department's ownership. I am against using money to exchange graduates. Of course, we can encourage some enterprise departments to reserve a graduate and pay a deposit to support the school and not as an exchange. Also, we should terminate the key school system. The current key schools can destroy the possibility of competition between schools. Also, there is the tendency for key schools to spend money. Such spending cannot set the precedent for other schools because they are not typical. If you have the same conditions and run the school well, we all will admire you. We propose that educational funding be dependent on the number of students. It is even more inappropriate to have key schools at the secondary and primary levels. When a few schools become key schools, the rest just take care of the herd, and if this situation becomes serious, such students may be affected by the many unhealthy tendencies in society. We are responsible for them.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL COMMISSION LAUDS COUNTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

0W101025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Note of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee: Wuqi County is a place with glorious revolutionary traditions, where the central Red Army victoriously linked up with the northern Shaanxi Red Army in Shaanxi during the Long March. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Wuqi County Party Committee has adhered to the guiding principle of "enlivening the economy and straightening out party style, led party members in the county in working hard for several years, improved party style, and made remarkable achievements in building both material and spiritual civilization. Wuqi County in practice shows that we certainly can achieve a fundamental change for the better in party style if we work for it persistently and unremittingly.

[End of note]

The Wuqi County Party Committee in Shaanxi Province, adhering to the guiding principle of "enlivening the economy construction and party style, thus bringing about a delightful situation in the county with economic growth doubled, party style improved, and both spiritual and material civilization developed. Early this year, the Yanan Prefectural CPC Committee awarded Wuqi County a silk banner inscribed with the words, "a good example in achieving a fundamental change for the better in party style." At the same time, the prefec-tural party committee has called on party organizations at all levels in the prefecture to learn from the experience of Wuqi County.

CSO: 4005/1060

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG PUFANG--DISABLED CAN HELP BUILD SOCIALISM

OW311324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Wuhan, 31 May (XINHUA)--Armless men astounded audiences at the skill competition for the handicapped here.

In a demonstration today, one painted a pine tree and an eagle in 20 minutes.

Painter Lin Chengmei, 33, from Rui'an in Zhejiang Province had his arms cut off by a rice mill when he was 12. Not content with lifelong welfare care, he began to paint with the brush between his teeth.

Tuition brought progress, and in 1980 he began to paint for an embroidery workshop, which has sold 3,000 embroideries of his paintings abroad.

Lin plays good table tennis, swims, runs and does the high-jump and long-jump, winning one silver and three bronze medals at the first national sports meeting for the disabled in 1984.

"I am training hard for the national table tennis competition for the handicapped in 1986," says Lin, who also hopes to be chosen for next year's second world olympics for the handicapped.

Zou Kaiyuan from Hubei Province, born armless and with deformed legs, sews, embroiders, cooks, washes, repairs watches and gives a 40-minute magic show with his feet.

His magic troupe, set up in 1982 with seven able youngsters, has played 18 provinces and cities.

"I make 800 yuan a month," he said.

Beijing calligrapher Liu Jingsheng fixes the brush to one shoulder.

Ex-electrician Liu, who lost his arms in a 1978 high-voltage accident, has been admitted to the Chinese Calligraphers' Association. With training, exercise and perseverance, he says, the handicapped can certainly contribute to society.

Deng Pufang, director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, which sponsored the competition, said these marvels proved the disabled could find a place in socialist construction.

He added that he hoped to improve conditions for the disabled so they could play a more important role in the society.

Deng was disabled when thrown from a window during the "cultural revolution".

CSO: 4000/275

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ANNOUNCES AWARDS TO SUPERIOR NEWS ITEMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Awards at the Sixth National Conference To Select Superior News Items Announced"]

[Text] Chengu, 21 May (XINHUA)--After 4 days of evaluation, the sixth national conference to select superior news items held in Chengdu announced, on 21 May, 208 award winning news articles (serials, pictures). The seven articles winning special awards were: "China's Athlete Won the First Olympic Gold Medal," XINHUA's express dispatch from Long Angeles; "55 Plant Directors and Managers Appeal" Please 'United' Us," letter published in FUJIAN RIBAO; "We Must Thoroughly Negate the 'Cultural Revolution,'" comment appearing in RENMIN RIBAO; "Questions and Answers Meriting Pondering and Exploration," dispatch on how to properly perform ideological-political work under the new situation appearing in GONGREN RIBAO; "Xiaoping, How Are You?," news photo appearing in RENMIN RIBAO; "Tianjin's Jianghia Daqiu Village Perseveres in Reform for Collective Wealth," serial report of the Central People's Broadcasting Station; and "Guangzhou's Masses Donate Blood to Save Injured Worker," serial report of the Guangdong Broadcasting Station.

The following awards were given: 51 first-class awards, 66 second-class awards and 85 third-class awards. The items were selected after evaluation among approximately 2,000 works preliminarily chosen and recommended by the various central news units and the journalism societies of the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout the country.

The articles of some local papers also won awards: "Opinions on Work Improvement Solicited," a letter published in HENGSHUI RIBAO, and "Deep Feelings," a dispatch published in NANTONG RIBAO, received first-class and second-class awards respectively.

President Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251] of the China Federation of Journalism Societies presided over the conference, and 39 experts with decades of newspaper experience participated in the evaluation.

The conference plans to hold the next national meeting in Hunan in the summer of the coming year and will, on the present basis, expand the items of selection, focus on reform and encourage innovation.

6080
CSO: 4005/1015

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORUM ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN UNIVERSITIES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "How To Do a Good Job of Political and Ideological Work in Institutions of Higher Learning in the New Situation"]

[Text] Recently, the Propaganda Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Ministry of Education held a forum for leading comrades of some institutions of higher learning and the propaganda (scientific education) departments of the party committees of some provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities. Comrades at the meeting learned in depth the recent talks of Central Committee leading comrades and seriously discussed how to do a good job of ideological and political work in the new situation.

Deng Licun [6772 0500 5028], secretary of the party Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Propaganda Bureau, and Hao Jianxiu [6787 1696 4423], alternate secretary of the Secretariat, were at the meeting, talked with the attending representatives and delivered important speeches respectively. Ceng Delin [2582 1795 2651], vice director of the Central Propaganda Bureau, was in charge of the meeting and gave a speech. Peng Peiyun [1756 3805 0061], vice minister of education, gave the summation speech.

Comrades attending the meeting believed that ever since the founding of the nation, our country's higher education has been quite successful in training a large number of people with good morals, intelligence and health for the construction of socialism. But at present, higher education is still unable to meet the needs of the four modernizations. It has to be reformed so as to fulfill the objective of producing more and better personnel quickly. There is a lot to do in education reform and, from a nation wide perspective, we have to begin with the reform of the educational system. Taking one school as an example, we can begin with the reform in instruction and management. Students urgently demand instructional reforms and if we do not pay attention we will be divorced from the student masses. Instructional reforms depend largely on developing the teachers' active nature. Also, they should love and support the students' enthusiasm in reform and channel it to help the school and teachers in making the reform successful. Leading elements at the various levels of the school should improve their style so

as to penetrate deeply into reality and link up with the masses, using many channels to discuss and exchange ideas with the students and to use their correct ideas in implementing the reforms.

The meeting stressed that at present, the institutions of higher learning should combine together the work in ideological and political education, solve the problems earnestly and make an effort to improve the study and living conditions of the students. This is important for the consolidation and development of a stable, unified political situation and the guarantee of the reform's healthy development.

Comrades attending the meeting all believed that in today's institutions of higher learning, the urgent task is to do a good job in the reform of the supporting elements and to focus on the food services. Thus, the school leadership must pay attention to and send capable comrades to provide leadership and education in firmly establishing the ideology of serving teaching, research and the faculty and the students among the food management personnel. They should strengthen technical training, implement the contract responsibility system and, through various means, improve the management of food services. In particular, students should be recruited to participate in democratic management.

Comrades attending the meeting stressed that in today's institutions of higher learning, there is the need to carry out in depth, both within and outside the party, an education in the current situation so that the broad mass of party members and the faculty, students and staff can correctly understand our country's economic situation; the objectives, tasks, direction and policies of economic and education reforms; and the difficulties and contradictions in these reforms. We have to combine with the party rectification campaign, unify the understanding of the reforms among the party leading cadres at various levels and the party members and take the determined rectification of the new unhealthy tendencies as the major task of the second phase of party rectification. We have to make the faculty, students and staff understand the complexity of the reform, establish a comprehensive viewpoint and learn to resolve the contradictions and problems through regular democratic procedures.

The meeting pointed out that as far as the faculty, students and staff--especially for young students--are concerned, we have to carry out patriotic and communist education constantly and help them understand and resist the decadent ideology of capitalism and the residual poison of feudalism so as to enable them to become a new generation who possess ideals, morals, culture and discipline. The meeting stressed that in order to do a good job of ideological and political work, we must strengthen theoretical study and use the Marxist world view and scientific theories to guide ideological and political work. The school leadership should further organize the teachers of political theories to study the theoretical questions developed through practice, raise the level and persuasiveness of ideological and political work and change the situation of political theory education divorced from reality.

12380

CSO: 4005/827

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DEATH OF JIANGSU PLA OFFICIAL--Nanjing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Tong Yansheng, former deputy commander of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, passed away in Nanjing on 2 May. A meeting to bid farewell to Comrade Tong Yangsheng's remains was recently held in Nanjing. Wreaths were sent from Chen Pixian, Xu Shiyou, Ji Pengfei, Peng Chong, and Ye Fei. The CPPCC National Committee; the Nanjing Military Region; the Jiangsu, Jiangxi, and Hunan provincial party committees; and the Anfu County Party Committee in Jiangxi also sent wreaths. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 14 Jun 85 OW]

CHEN YUN INSCRIPTION FOR MARTYRS--Chen Yun, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, recently wrote an inscription, "Eternal Glory to the Martyrs," for a martyrs memorial pavilion built to cherish the memory of the martyrs who were killed in the Zhejiang army prison during the second revolutionary civil war period. On 11 April 1927, the Kuomintang rightists staged a counterrevolutionary coup in Hangzhou, fanatically suppressed revolutionary movement, and wantonly arrested and killed communists, revolutionary people, and some Kuomintang leftists. According to statistics based on existing data, from 1927 to 1937, 1,505 revolutionaries were detained in the Zhejiang army prison in Hangzhou, and 165 of them were executed there. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 85 p 1 OW]

QU QIUBAI's 'SELECTED WORKS' PUBLICATION--Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--A collection of works by Qu Qiubai will be published this month by the People's Publishing House, sources at the company said recently. The selection will consist of 54 works written between 1923 and 1934, six of which were never published, dealing with political theory and literature and art. Qu Qiubai (1899-1935) was a great Marxist, outstanding proletarian revolutionary, thinker and propagandist, and founder of China's revolutionary literature. He was one of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party in the early years. He was executed by the Kuomintang on June 18, 1935, at the age of 36. During the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), he was branded a "renegade" by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing anti-party cliques. On the 18th of this month, a meeting in memory of the 50th anniversary of his death will be held under the auspices of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 14 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1060

EAST REGION

CONTROL OF SMALL NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS MUST BE TIGHTENED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 85 p 1

/Article: "Earnestly Regulate Small-Sized Newspapers and Periodicals, Resolutely Stop Unlicensed Vendors; Provincial Government Approves and Issues Report on Tightening Control of Newspapers and Periodicals"/

/Text/ Recently the Jiangsu people's government approved and issued the "Report on Tightening Control over Newspapers and Periodicals" from six departments--the Provincial Central Publishing House, the Provincial Department of Culture, the Provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau, the Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Control Bureau, the Provincial Light Industry Department, and the Provincial Commodity Price Bureau. The report emphasized that recently all kinds of small-sized newspapers and periodicals have been flooding the streets of Nanjing and other cities in Jiangsu. Among them are numerous small newspapers and periodicals that are intellectual, interesting, and contain narrative. These have been welcomed by readers. However, there are also a number of small newspapers and periodicals that publish unhealthy material such as so-called classified secrets, pornography, murder stories, etc. to attract readers. Some arbitrarily raise their prices and reap staggering profits. In order to tighten control of the publishing, printing, and distribution of small newspapers and periodicals, the following provisions have been drawn up:

1. In the near future there will be an inspection of newspaper and periodical vendor markets and printing units in this area. Unlicensed periodical vendors will be firmly stopped.
2. Those coming to Jiangsu from other provinces and municipalities to print newspapers and periodicals must have proof of authorization to print from the local provincial level publishing administration office. If they do not have proof, no printing plant is allowed to undertake printing. Periodical distribution units and vendors are only allowed to sell periodicals and newspapers that have a printed number indicating that they have a provincial level periodical certificate of registration. Violations will be confiscated without exception.
3. Without approval, newspaper and periodical offices cannot publish independently distributed supplementary issues (including series, supplements, special issues, extra pages, and special columns).
4. Openly published newspapers and periodicals must all be sold according to an approved fixed price. Prices may not be raised arbitrarily.

9864

CSO: 4005/824

EAST REGION

STRENGTHENING OF LEADERSHIP URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Relevant party rectification documents were studied and party rectification documents were studied and party rectification experiences exchanged at a forum held by the Fujian provincial CPC committee on 1 March for a number of local and municipal party rectification liaison persons.

All participants agreed that municipalities have taken rectification seriously and worked hard for it and that the campaign is moving ahead healthily. But they also thought that it has not been progressing evenly; some units are less conscientious than others and lack the humility to study and learn from relevant party documents. Other units have been so tardy that they have not really made a breakthrough.

Zhang Yumin [1728 3254 3046], a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, told the forum that all units undergoing rectification should earnestly study and implement the clear demands put forward for the second stage of party rectification by Comrade Xiang Nan [7309 0589] at an enlarged plenary session of the municipal CPC committee. Since the second stage covers a large area, involves many people and is highly complex, not only must we not slacken our efforts, but we must also strengthen leadership, go in for classified [0433 7352] guidance and attack key problems so that it will be a more effective and coherent effort than the first stage.

Comrade Zhang Yumin emphasized that the second stage must focus on unifying understanding and correcting our professional guiding ideology. One reason why the economy grew fairly rapidly in the province last year is that we were all single-mindedly devoted to the four modernizations, an ideological unity made possible by party rectification. This is the greatest achievement of the first stage and must be kept up by the second stage. At present we must be particularly mindful of the resolutions on economic reform passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and Circular No 1 issued by the Central Committee this year so that our studies on party rectification may become even more in-depth.

Comrade Zhang Yumin also stressed that studying the above documents and correcting new unhealthy tendencies complement each other. Only by promptly identifying and correcting those tendencies can we ensure the smooth progress

of party rectification. Otherwise reform will be impeded and economic construction undermined. Indeed, we oppose and correct unhealthy tendencies just so that we can do an even better job in reform and opening the country to the world. We must make our actions against unhealthy tendencies a practical part of our plan to reform while rectifying.

12581

CSO: 4005/748

EAST REGION

FIRM CRACKDOWN ON UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] All units undergoing party rectification must firmly crack down on the new unhealthy tendencies and make this task part and parcel of rectification. This demand was made by the Party Rectification Office of the provincial CPC committee at a meeting held on the 13th for responsible personnel from all units in the province under the provincial CPC committee.

Zhang Chuandong [1728 0278 2767], a leader of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and deputy director of the Party Rectification Office, passed the instructions from leading comrades on the party Central Committee on correcting the new unhealthy tendencies. He said, "In carrying out the resolutions of the Central Committee on structural economic reforms, our province, by and large, has been practical and liberated our ideas. Our political and economic situations have never been better. But we must open our eyes to the new unhealthy tendencies which have emerged up and down the province. Their more conspicuous manifestations are: 1) party and government organs and their cadres going into business, benefiting themselves at public expense; 2) illegally buying up materials and goods in desperately short supply in the country and reselling them at a profit; 3) increasing prices indiscriminately and disrupting the market; 4) handing out bonuses and goods at random, and evading taxes; 5) promoting staff suddenly and raising wages for no good reason; and 6) entertaining and gifting lavishly with public funds.

What distinguishes all these new tendencies is that they involve people making use of loopholes in our reform program and, in the guise of reform, pursuing personal ends by abusing public office. In some cases, things have gotten to such a serious stage that they deserve the utmost attention of the party committee and leading comrades at the appropriate level. In the absence of determined corrective measures, they will corrupt party and social mores, which have been improving, and impede the successful progress of the four modernizations and structural economic reform.

In the spirit of the instructions from the party Central Committee and the provincial committee, Comrade Zhang Chuandong made the following demands aimed at checking the new tendencies. First, there should be a serious effort to educate party members and cadres, so that they will become

wholeheartedly devoted to serving the people, among other things. All units should organize the study of relevant party Central Committee instructions and the commentary in RENMIN RIBAO, "Cadres Should Sing the Song of Righteousness," as one way of promoting the masses of cadre consciousness to resist the new unhealthy tendencies.

Second, party organizations and leading party and government cadres in all departments and units must watch out for and put a stop to any unhealthy tendencies that may exist in them. Units which do a good housecleaning job must be commended, while those which refuse to mend their ways must be investigated.

Third, people who set an example for others by resisting unhealthy tendencies must be highly praised, while serious abuses of public authority for private gains must be firmly dealt with and punished.

Fourth, after they have completed their investigations and put their houses in order, all departments and units must draw up strict rules and regulations, taking their own realities as the point of departure, and strengthen control.

Comrade Gao Hu [7559 5170], who spoke after Comrade Zhang Chuandong, emphasized, "Fighting against unhealthy tendencies is an important part of party rectification, a lesson we must make up if we want party rectification to succeed. We must educate the masses of party members through study. Leading cadres, in particular, must learn to sing the Song of Righteousness, firmly crack down on the new unhealthy tendencies and enforce party discipline and the laws of the state in an exemplary manner. If there is a law, apply it. If there is a prohibition, enforce it. In this way, we can ensure the successful progress of our structural economic reform and the open door policy, develop a total commitment to serving the people, consciously resist the new unhealthy tendencies and become qualified Communist Party members who maintain at all times the purity and progressiveness befitting members of the CPC."

A leader of the Party Rectification Office, Yang Xiangmao, [2799 4382 2021], commented on the latter part of the first stage of party rectification.

12581
CSO: 4005/751

EAST REGION

NEED TO PRACTICE FRUGALITY, ELIMINATE WASTE EMPHASIZED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Eliminate Unhealthy Tendencies of Formality, Extravagance and Pageantry"]

[Text] Recently, an unhealthy lifestyle emphasizing formality, extravagance and pageantry has made its influence widely felt in some localities and units, and therefore, deserves our attention.

For instance, commemoration and celebration meetings, and tea parties now have become more popular than ever. Each of these meetings would be highlighted by provision of various refreshments, food and drink, and the presentation of the so-called "souvenir" packages, both large and small. As the feast becomes more extravagant, so does the presentation of gifts.

Let us cite another example. By the time a "center" is established or a company is ready to open its door to the public, dazzling things would come into view. Its establishment or opening would be first celebrated by congratulatory units with newspaper advertisements, and then by an extravagant feast. After that, a large number of old cadres, social celebrities would be appointed consultants or titular board chairmen. The purpose is to boost its prestige and make the center or the company more presentable. Recently, before locating an office and a factory site, a new joint venture factory hurriedly marked its opening with a "plaque-displaying" and "ribbon-cutting" ceremony presided over by a local government head, and with the beating of gongs and drums and firecrackers. This hectic celebration would cost the state a sizable amount of money. Another example is the seemingly endless parade of "evaluation groups" and "inspection delegations" in all forms. As a matter of fact, many inspections are only a matter of formality. People have also seen some "evaluation groups" reduced to nothing more than an "eating and drinking group." The trips taken by the "inspection delegations" are virtually "group tours at the public expense" which can take them to many famous mountains and rivers and provide them with opportunities to enjoy seeing beautiful scenery and awesome landscapes.

Newspapers have also published many stories about companies vying with each other to issue lavish bonuses or bonuses in kind or spend public funds under various pretexts such as purchasing washing machines, refrigerators and color TV "on behalf of workers." These tendencies remain out of control despite the reaffirmation by higher authorities or orders against such squandering. All this deserves our close attention.

During the past several years, the leading comrades on the Central Committee have repeatedly emphasized that we must wholeheartedly concentrate our energy on effectively promoting the four modernizations program, and work efficiently, while repeatedly explaining that the purpose of reform is to promote the development of social productive forces, and therefore, every move in this process must take into consideration the limit of material and financial resources available to the state and whether it is acceptable to the state and society. However, this sincere admonition seems having no following.

Furthermore, some of our companies have regarded this admonition for law and order as "the same old stuff" to which they think they can turn a deaf ear. Instead of listening to what you say, they still prefer gorgeous splendor and prestigious projects and keep glorifying them as "reform" and "an attempt to enliven the economy." To them, lifting the ban means lifting restrictions on waste, and freedom from shackles means freedom from being bound by party discipline and the state financial control system.

A lack of genuine skills and dedication will lead four modernizations and reform nowhere. It is particularly so in a country of poverty with limited financial resources like ours. With regard to individual consumers, we consider it unnecessary to impose any rigid restrictions on their consumption. Nor should we consider it necessary to interfere with it. Those who have become rich through hard work and who have earned incomes through labor can certainly spend more on food and cloth as they wish, and should in no way be blamed for doing so. However, no state organ, no business unit or enterprise is allowed to do anything like that. At a time when the growth of social productive forces and labor productivity remains far from satisfactory how can the state afford to let you squander money like that? Unrestrained spending is certain to get the state treasury into trouble. When that time comes, everybody would suffer. This is why this unhealthy lifestyle should be mercilessly stopped. At no time should we consider the emphasis on frugality and industriousness something outdated or obsolete. Even when our country becomes prosperous and people become rich, these frugal and industrious virtues should still be kept. Although developed countries love luxury and cannot avoid waste, they still want to emphasize retrenchment whenever necessary. As a developing country, we must consider it particularly necessary.

Today, some comrades still love extravagance and pageantry. Particularly noteworthy is their generosity at no cost to themselves and their unrestrained squandering of state money. The reason that drives them to spend and spend without pain and against prohibitive regulations is the awareness that they don't have to spend a single penny out of their own pockets. A cartoon by Comrade Hua Junwu [5478 0689 2976] says: "Does anyone know food in that plate is paid by the state?" We hereby suggest that those who have been generous at the expense of the state take a look at this cartoon, and think whether they are also seated around that table as shown in the cartoon.

9574
CSO: 4005/779

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI TRANSPORTATION BUREAU EXAMINES UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES.

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Shanghai Transportation Bureau Sends Teams to Examine the Unhealthy Tendencies in 14 Units"]

[Text] The party organizations of various levels in the Shanghai transportation system, in conscientiously carrying through the guiding spirit of the party Central Committee and the State Council in resolutely curbing and correcting the new unhealthy tendencies, accomplished the action of strict compliance with orders and prohibitions. Through comparison and examination, many units undertook effective measures in resolutely curbing and correcting the new unhealthy tendencies.

Upon receipt of the notification on "strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions" from the party Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the transportation bureau party committee and the transportation bureau office in late February organized the joint examination team against unhealthy tendencies to visit each of the 14 bureau level units for examining and cleaning the new unhealthy tendencies. At the same time all the bureaus also carried out self-examination. The leadership of the Third Navigation Bureau definitely required full reporting and handling in accordance with related regulations the bonus sent to some departments and offices of the bureau by basic level units.

The bureau's labor union had originally planned on getting a loan from the bureau's official fund for some employees to buy refrigerators, yet upon receipt of the notification from above, the bureau's party committee immediately put a stop to the loan, and stipulated that employees wanting to buy refrigerators must pay the money in full and no official fund should be used for advanced payment. The Lumber Loading and Unloading Company of Shanghai Port Authority had planned on distributing 130 sets of gifts of more than 20 yuan each to the personnel of related components on its founding day, now that the company's leadership has unified its ideological thinking, decided to cancel the gifts. The Fifth Automobile Repair Plant of the Transportation Bureau took the initiative in cancelling the contract of exchanging automobiles for color television sets. Some passenger boats of Shanghai Yangtze Steamship Company have corrected their former stipulation to require passengers exchanging fifth for fourth class tickets buy a music tea house ticket, and the buyers of the meal buy a pack of dried melon seeds. The Passenger and Freight Steamship Company also drew

inferences about other cases from one instance by stipulating five don'ts against the possible questions in the transportation service of passenger and freight boats. The postal branch offices under Shanghai Municipal Post Office, during their expansion of business operation, had on sale many out of town small newspapers some of which are unhealthy. Upon discovery of this problem, the Municipal Postal and Telegraph Control Bureau definitely stipulated that the newspaper and magazine retail component of post offices may sell only those newspapers and magazines approved by provincial or municipal propaganda departments, and may not sell unhealthy small newspapers.

At present, the units of the transportation system are examining and cleaning up the new unhealthy tendencies further, and are taking various measures and perfecting all regulations and systems for restructuring the economic system so it develops along a healthy path.

12739
CSO: 4005/782

EAST REGION

HEALTHY, UPRIGHT PARTY STYLE URGED FOR REFORM

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "No Reform Can Succeed Without Healthy Party Style"]

[Text] The steering committee of the CPC Central Party Rectification Work Committee a few days ago called on the second stage party rectification work meeting to emphasize that the economic system restructuring should be firm and unshakable and that new unhealthy tendencies should be resolutely corrected. A "firm and unshakable" and a "resolute correction" closely integrate party rectification with reform. Through party rectification, we eradicate the obstruction and harassment to reform, create desirable political conditions and social environment for reform, for propelling and guiding the healthy development of reform. This is an important guiding ideology of the second stage party rectification, and is also a key standard for examining the accomplishments of the second stage party rectification work. In the same way, it is also a key standard in examining the solidarity of the results of the 1st stage party rectification. The party organization of various levels in Shanghai should monitor the tendency, closely integrate the realities, and conscientiously carry through this important spirit of the party central committee in seeking to propel and insure reform by party rectification in order to achieve the double victory in both party rectification and reform.

Some comrades worry if curbing the new unhealthy tendency would jeopardize reforming, opening and efforts to enliven the economy. This is unnecessary. Reforming, opening and enlivening the economy aim at constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics, develop the socialist economy with public ownership as its principal part, and realize the common prosperity of the people in the entire country. Our correction of the new unhealthy tendency is for during the course of reforming, opening and enlivening the economy, reinforcing the combat strength of party organization, raising the party spirit consciousness of the vast party members and party member cadres, and enforcing party discipline in order to guarantee that reform, opening and enlivening the economy would not walk on a deviated path, and definitely not the road of retrogression to suffocate everything with the old ways. It should be seen that the new unhealthy tendency of taking advantage of the loopholes in reform and making profit from "reform" is contrary to the goal of reforming, opening and enlivening the economy, and is a serious obstacle

and harassment encountered by economic system restructuring. Irrespective of its different manifestations, the essence of the new unhealthy tendency is only one, which is "as long as I can gain something, what do I care about you?" In the eyes of the people who engage in the new unhealthy tendency, the interests of the party and the state, the interests of the whole and the overall situation, the goal of whole-heartedly serving the people and the aim of struggling for the communist ideals are forgotten. For seeking the selfish gains of a unit, a group or an individual, they are often blinded by lust for gain and employ all means to harm the state and cheat the masses. Yet all these are inseparable with using public office for private gains. If we do not resolutely struggle against the new unhealthy tendency that integrates with authority, how can we expect to smoothly implement and achieve victory in our reform? It is bound to severely jeopardize and ruin the name and work of reform! Therefore, to curb the new unhealthy tendency is not contradictory to reforming, opening the door and enlivening the economy, but is exactly for eradicating the harassment to reform and insuring the healthy development of reform, not only will it not jeopardize reform, but will play a propelling role to reform. The liveliness in "operation" and the "extensiveness" in expansion of the new unhealthy tendency are actually "enlivening" anarchism, departmentalism and liberalism, and in "expanding" the use of public office for private gain, the adoration of money as omnipotent and the collusion between government officials and merchants. How can it be called enlivening the economy? This is actually messing up the economy. If allowed to develop, it will only result in having our reform encounter more difficulties and even walk a deviate path.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that there are two basic attitudes in coping with the new unhealthy tendency. The first is not to panic and the second is not to belittle it. We should see that the main current of reforming, opening the door and enlivening the economy, while the appearance of abnormal and unhealthy situations and problems is a tributary. It is totally wrong that not seeing the main current will shake our decision and confidence in continuing reforming, opening the door and enlivening the economy. However if we let the tributary go as it is, it is bound to create more serious harm and wreck the progress of reforming, opening the door and enlivening the economy. At present, in a relative sense, the question is not having sufficient cognition of the severe harm done by the new unhealthy tendency, of which our vast cadres and party members must have a sober awareness.

Some comrades think that the questions that appear in economic restructuring should be solved with economic measures and thus there is no need to stress on the question of party style. Generally speaking, it is correct to solve economic questions with economic measures. Against the new situation and the new questions the party central committee and the State Council have and are taking a series of economic, administrative and legislative means and measures for solving them gradually. Yet at the same time we must also see that our party is the party in power, and is the leadership core in reform. The reform we engage in is a part of the socialist enterprise, and is for developing a socialist economy. Therefore besides taking economic, administrative and legislative measures to solve the new situation and the new problems that appear in the course of reform, we should also emphasize party spirit, party

style and party discipline. The new unhealthy tendencies come in strong and spread very fast. From the top to the bottom, from party and government organs to enterprise units, and from production to circulation they manifest in degrees, and a certain number of party members, party member responsible cadres including some cadres having left their work or retired are involved. Why is it so? An important reason is that some party member cadres lack party spirit, or are so weak in party spirit that they have forgotten party discipline. Our party and government organs and party and government cadres represent the party and the state, they carry out their management function for maintaining and developing the interests of the state and all the people, and are the public servants of the society and the people. If our party and government organs and party and government cadres also engage in business and operate enterprises, illegally buy and sell for a profit the state's materials in short supply and speculate in foreign exchange, this is not only integrating authority and profit for private gains but also ignorance of the laws and the regulations of the country. In this way, representing the state and the people and being the people's public servants become blank phrases. "Wicked officials are the cause of evil countries"! If the members of the party in power seek private gain instead of whole-heartedly serving the people, the party risks corruption. Our comrades of the party should have a sober awareness of this.

The fact tells us that the success in the restructuring of the economic system is partly hinged upon correct decisions and arrangements, and also upon the ability to conquer obstacles and eradicate harassment. The new unhealthy tendency and lax discipline situation which have spread widely since a while ago are dangerous to reform. How can the reform be smoothly carried out if the situation of a prospering economy and political stability and unity being achieved after years of endeavors gets pounded against, the state's plans and market stability are pounded against, and the interests of the state and the people are jeopardized? Without good party style, reform programs can hardly be realized no matter how good they may be. In this sense reform is impossible without healthy party tendency. The good or bad in party rectification work and in party tendency are directly related to the success or failure of rectification work. Therefore, we must have a correct and profound awareness of the relationship between party style and reform. In carrying out reform, we have to rely on the party organizations of all levels, on party spirit, party style and party discipline.

It is for this reason that when we correct the unhealthy tendencies, we cannot judge the matter as it is. We should carry out on the whole body of party members and cadres a penetrating and meticulous political and ideological education and also an education on party spirit, party style and party discipline for them to serve the people whole-heartedly and to sacrifice themselves without hesitation in the struggles for the realization of communism. As party members and cadres of the party, we should in the course of reforming, opening the door and enlivening the economy, talk of ideology, discipline, suffering before enjoyment, obedience of partial interest to whole interest, and of individual interest to that of the party and the people, strictness in disciplining ourselves, controlling ourselves for the good of the public, and refraining from taking advantage of or harming the public for profiting ourselves. When we carry out reform, opening the door and enlivening the

economy, we naturally should develop a commodity economy, employ the rule of value and learn the mode, the means and the experience in operational management of advanced capitalist countries. However, as comrade Hu Aili pointed out in this speech at the second stage party rectification work meeting that we must be vigilant and resolute in preventing the commodity exchange principle from penetrating into the territory of our party's political life, and definitely cannot exchange principle, honor and integrity as if they are commodities, and introduce as they are the corrupt capitalist ideology and the value concept of "money is omnipotent." These words are very trenchant and deserve our deep thoughts. We must, simultaneous with our construction of a socialist economic system full of vitality, do a good job in party rectification and construct our party in a better way.

The party Central Committee and the municipal party committee are determined to correct the new unhealthy tendencies. Those party members and cadres having committed serious mistakes in the course of their engagement in unhealthy tendencies should be gravely handled on the basis of finding out the facts. Of course in curbing the new unhealthy tendencies we should avoid using the "leftist" way of the past political movements, and definitely we cannot rush head-long into a mass action, cannot simplify the matter, cannot cut all in a single stroke and cannot add more layer by layer. A good job in the current production, economic construction, reform, opening the door and enlivening the economy should be insisted upon and closely grasped. We must insist on the principle of seeking truth from facts, on paying full attention to mastering the limit of policy and the substantial analysis of substantive questions in order to achieve the solution of problems, and at the same time not messing up the case; while curbing the unhealthy tendency, valuing and protecting the positivism of reform. The people who engage in unhealthy tendencies are after all in the minority, and are boycotted and opposed by the majority masses within and outside the party. It is believed that if the party organization of all levels pay high attention, take resolute attitude and work steadily, the new unhealthy tendency will be curbed. Once it is stopped, bad things may become good things.

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EAST REGION

CONTRIBUTION OF NONPARTY CADRES TO MODERNIZATION DISCUSSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 85 p 1

/Article by Cai Bingxin /5591 4426 3512/: "It Is Hoped That an Even Greater Contribution Will Be Made to the Establishment of the Four Modernizations; Provincial CPC Committee's Organization Department and United Front Work Department Hold Forum of Leading Nonparty Cadres"/

/Text/ Between 5 and 6 February, the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee jointly held a forum in Nanjing for leading nonparty cadres occupying positions in the provincial government, in the municipal government and in the provincial department and bureau leadership. Among those attending the forum were 11 comrades: Zhang Xuwu /1728 4872 2976/, Xu Yingrui /1776 5391 6904/, Zhou Dayan /0719 1129 3508/, Zhuang Shen /8369 3947/, Liu Hezhang /0491 7729 4545/, Li Cixun /2621 6337 8113/, Xiao Shuping /5135 2885 1627/, Zhu Xinwu /2612 2450 0710/, Wang Zhiqing /3769 2535 0615/, Cao Xiao /2580 7197/, and Wang Shizhang /3769 1709 0022/.

During the forum, responsible comrades in the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Han Peixin /7281 1014 0207/, Shen Daren /3088 6671 0086/, Gu Xiulian /7357 4423 5571/, San Han /1327 7318/, and Ling Qihong /0407 0796 7703/, visited the others in the Dongjiao Guesthouse and gave talks. Han Peixin and Gu Xiulian pointed out that in recent years great successes have been achieved in industrial and agricultural production in Jiangsu and that this was linked with the joint effort of leading nonparty comrades. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government they expressed gratitude and appreciation to nonparty comrades attending the forum. They also expressed the hope that nonparty comrades would continue to develop their superiority, that they would unite and guide the numerous nonparty intellectuals, and that they would make an even greater contribution to the four modernizations. Shen Daren expressed the hope that leading nonparty comrades not harbor feelings of inferiority and that they not be overcautious. Rather, they must do what work must be done within their sphere of administration and they must dare to speak out, dare to confront the tough, and dare to assume responsibility. In his talk, Sun Han stressed the importance of arranging for nonparty persons to occupy leadership positions in all levels of government. He said that leading nonparty comrades have extensive links

and contacts with the broad masses of nonparty intellectuals. They have a greater understanding of the situation than comrades within the party. He expressed the hope that everyone would actively recommend that middle-aged and young nonparty intellectuals who have made a contribution to the establishment of the four modernizations be moved up to leadership positions at all levels.

The forum was very lively and cordial. Leading nonparty comrades attending the forum spoke freely of how, since assuming leadership positions in the government, they have worked with party comrades and have gotten along very well. They also spoke of their feeling of being close and on good terms with party comrades. They offered sincere criticisms of the inadequacies, weaknesses, and mistakes in our party's work. They offered some fine suggestions for improving work in the future and further encouraging cooperation between party and nonparty comrades.

9864

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EAST REGION

LITERARY CRITICISM MUST RESPECT ARTISTIC PRINCIPLES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 1

/Article by Ding Baiquan /0002 2672 6898/ and Han Songling /7281 2646 7881/:
"Invigorate Literary Criticism; Respect Artistic Principles"/

/Text/ The convening of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Chinese Writers' Association indicates that the golden age of socialist literature has arrived. One may surmise that the flourishing of literary creations is not far off.

As creative works flourish, what is to be done about criticism? Literary criticism is confronted with a challenge.

All objects have their own laws of motion and development. Literature is one branch of ideology. It has laws in common with other branches of ideology in addition to its own principles. The key points of the principles of art are to: do creative work according to principles of aesthetics and to use images to convey thought; given the raw material gathered from life, adhere to the principle of idealization; distill, condense, and refine the material to create artistic images that have aesthetic value; touch the hearts and minds of readers and viewers, and realize the value of artistic works. Over the years experience has shown; whenever artistic principles are respected, literature and art develop, flourish and thrive; whenever artistic principles are not respected, the blossom of art withers and literary and artistic undertakings suffer setbacks.

Respect for artistic principles is a demand made on both literature and art leading departments and on literary critics. Literary criticism that respects principles of art will make creative works as powerful as a tiger that has grown wings, while criticism that runs counter to the principles of art may become a yoke around a writer's neck. In this sense, only by respecting artistic principles is it possible to invigorate literature and only then will criticism have any vitality.

Respect for artistic principles in literary criticism requires adherence to the highest standard of literary criticism as proposed by Engels: "the aesthetic point of view and the historic point of view." By adhering to

this standard of criticism, it is impossible to depart from the aesthetic point of view and merely judge the historical context of a work. On the contrary, when engaging in criticism, it is necessary to roll the aesthetic point of view and the historic point of view into one. However, in the past we have been accustomed to regarding the artistic requirements of works as secondary in importance and giving priority to the political requirements. In reality, they are both equal in importance. This is equivalent to eliminating the essential properties of a work that make it a work of literature and that is equivalent to removing its enduring qualities. This is a violation of the principles of art. The results are: one, that it will lead to literary works that tend to formulize and generalize and two, works will be mass produced and attention will be given to looking for political transgressions not to seeking artistic merit. In recent years the world of criticism has begun to concentrate on the problem of criticizing literature according to "a combination of the aesthetic point of view and the historic point of view." However, the influence of "leftist" thinking is deeply rooted in their understanding of the standards of criticism. Some comrades are used to moving along the old path and still frequently criticize works from a vulgar sociological point of view. This is a situation that continues to require our attention.

Respect for artistic principles in literary criticism requires consideration of a work's image as a whole. The flow between author and reader is based on a system of images. Earlier, Belinskii pointed out that criticism should not dwell on parts of a work but rather should incorporate the concept of evaluating the whole artistic work. Literary criticism that ignores the form of the whole and is hypercritical of parts of a work is unacceptable. Of course, focusing on a certain aspect of a work of art and analyzing it to shed some light on it will result in criticism that has depth. However, only dwelling on a certain point or persisting in focusing on a certain aspect to an extreme degree while ignoring other aspects may be like praising someone's freckles as dimples or like joking of nearsightedness as blindness. It is a pity that this phenomenon is quite common in our literary criticism. Some comrades have found fault with the so-called trend of thought in the description of Lu Wenting's hardships in "Arriving at Middle Age"; some comrades have reached the conclusion that there are problems in the distorted thinking in Ouyang Duanli's narration in "Passage" regarding the basic evaluation of the "Cultural Revolution." Some comrades criticisms of the sharp wording in "Green Trees" are also based on subjective conjecture which is pedantic and cliched.

Respect for artistic principles in literary criticism requires earnestly differentiating between the merits and flaws of works. "Criticism is a science. Criticism is a science that reveals the merits and flaws of literary and artistic works." This is the well-known thesis advanced by Pushkin. However, for a long time our criticism has not attained this standard. Two kinds of conditions exist: first, we often come across unbiased criticism that consists of a retelling of the gist of the story; second, we frequently come across criticism that is either glorification or total repudiation. The former kind of criticism commonly comes from those comrades whose experience, real knowledge and insight concerning works of art are lacking in depth. Actually their articles

are superfluous and cannot really be considered "criticism." The latter kind of criticism results from feelings of love and adoration by his own feelings and is unwilling to take a moment to engage in serious reflection. Or, it may be the result of not having a dialectical way of thinking. Strictly speaking, this too cannot truly be considered scientific criticism. It is necessary to look at both the merits and the flaws of artistic works and, as Lu Xun said, "criticize the flaws and praise the merits," and it is necessary to make incisive analyses. Only then does criticism become worthy of the term scientific criticism and only then can it be of any value to creating original works.

Literary criticism must respect artistic principles and critics must engage in creative labor. Writers do creative mental labor. The fruit of their labor, artistic work, provides an object of labor for the critic. Since it is an object of labor, there is both the opportunity and need for refinement. Critics must work with writers to complete the portrayal of artistic images. When analyzing and appreciating a work, a good critic always knows how to guide the reader to analyze and understand the representative significance of characters and images, to ponder and savor the artistic charm of a work, and to appreciate and delight in the cleverness of a work's artistic construction. He guides the reader's imagination in the direction suggested by the work and helps him to use his own imagination, and enjoy the pleasure of reading fine works. The creative labor of critics also appears in "the formation of one's own artistic views based on the laws necessitated by objects themselves" (G. E. Lessing) thus giving rise to the fixed view of the "self" in artistic works. Criticism that echoes the views of others is not original criticism. Critics that are easily swayed and frequently change their views of some works are not critics that seek truth from facts. Critics must think independently and establish their own views of art. Like authors who write in "my voice," critics must express their criticisms in their own voice. This has a bearing on the intellectual and artistic training of critics themselves and on other areas as well. Even more important, critics must have courage and insight.

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG: RURAL WORKERS FLOCKING TO HANGZHOU COLLEGES

OW142216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Hangzhou, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Peasant workers from collective businesses in rural Zhejiang are flocking to this provincial capital to learn technical skills at four leading colleges.

A residential complex--with dormitories, a library and leisure facilities--is being built here to house them.

Some 1,500 peasant workers are studying at Hangzhou University, Hangzhou Institute of Commerce, Zhejiang Institute of Industrial Engineering and Zhejiang Agricultural University, including 244 recruited last year.

About the same number of trainees will be enrolled this year, according to Zhang Limei, a provincial rural industries bureau official.

There are 100,000 rural collective businesses in Zhejiang, which employ 3.5 million workers--about 20 percent of the province's rural workforce.

Rural factories are not deterred by the tuition fees, which are about 1,500 yuan a year for every trainee on average.

Zhang said: "This shows their eagerness to have people with expertise."

One peasant-run factory is spending 90,000 yuan a year to cover the tuition, boarding, food and other expenses for 44 senior middle school graduates recruited last year, who are now studying in five colleges in and outside Zhejiang Province.

China is encouraging a market-oriented rural economy, so "units with more expertise will win in the market competition", Lu Guanqiu, director of Hangzhou couplings factory, told XINHUA.

The factory employs 720 people, and makes half a million auto transmission couplings a year--half China's total.

It is the first Chinese peasant business to break into the lucrative American couplings market, selling 200,000 units this year to two U.S. firms, the Zeller and Panax companies, under agreements signed earlier this year.

Lu said the factory's success was largely due to its policy of investing in the recruitment of technical and managerial experts.

In the past, college graduates were assigned jobs mainly in state-owned units.

But to help promote rural industrialization, the government now allows graduates to work in rural and urban co-operative factories, provided their training expenses are reimbursed.

Taking advantage of this policy change, the factory got four college graduates last year after paying 12,000 yuan to their schools.

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EAST REGION

FUJIAN COLLECTS MONEY FOR RURAL EDUCATION

0W070751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Fuzhou, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Fujian Province has set up educational foundations at various levels to collect money for rural primary and secondary education, an educational official said here today.

Eighty-eight percent of the counties and 74 percent of the towns and townships in the province have established such foundations.

Fujian collected 185 million yuan last year, doubling the figure of the previous year.

China is an economically underdeveloped country with big population. The central government, unable to provide enough funds for primary and secondary education, encourages local organizations to collect money.

The educational foundations set up in the province are mass organizations under the leadership of local governments.

Fujian's economy has developed and living standards improved over the past few years. In 1984, 70 percent of the province's peasant households had money deposits.

Educational funds have usually been collected through donation and extraction of local government funds.

In the last five years, Jianou County has used collected money to build 150,000 square meters of new schoolhouses. Longhai, another country, built and expanded 85 primary schools last year with a fund of 6.7 million yuan.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI HOLDS COLLEGE GRADUATE PLACEMENT MEETING

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Shixun [3769 0013 8113]: "Greater Improvements Are Expected in the Placement of 1985 College Graduates in Shanghai"]

[Text] On 14 March, the planning commission and bureau of higher education of Shanghai Municipality held a joint work conference on placement of 1985 college graduates in Shanghai. The purpose of the conference was to convey the guidelines of a similar national conference held earlier and to work out plans for placement of 1985 college graduates in Shanghai.

In 1985, a total of 16,807 students in Shanghai are expected to complete college training. According to the provisions of the related document of the State Council, the planned distribution of college graduates remains in effect this year despite the fact that greater efforts must be made than ever to improve the planning and organization in this field so that schools and employment departments will be given greater power of self-determination. Specific measures can be outlined as follows:

To guarantee that the needs of major state projects will be met, some 30 percent of graduates of regional colleges and 20 percent of graduates of their branch colleges retained by local authorities will be placed under the control of the planned placement measure adopted by the higher authorities for implementation by the lower authorities. The remainder will be placed according to the plans drafted by the lower authorities for approval by the higher authorities. In other words, schools can propose placement plans for direct consultations with the employment authorities.

Local administrative authorities can also select a specific percentage of graduates from their affiliated colleges for placement. Plans for placement of graduates from medical colleges can be worked out by municipal health bureaus in coordination with related school authorities while graduates from normal colleges majoring in education should be entirely hired as school teachers. In selecting students, the principle of giving the best opportunities to the best graduates should be upheld. With regard to the outstanding graduate students, they should be allowed to choose any listed jobs as they wish. With regard to ordinary graduates, no guarantee can be provided for their placement. They may be able to get jobs through recommendations to their prospective employers from

their schools. If hired, their wage scale will be one grade lower than others. If they still fail to get jobs 3 months following their graduation, they would be sent back to where they had come from and can henceforth expect no recommendations from schools for their future placement.

Schools must mobilize students in cities and remote areas to render their support for the development of frontier regions for 6 years. (Details can be worked out by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the basis of their respective regulations.) As soon as they complete this service, they can return to their hometowns, and find jobs there. Any graduate who rejects such an assignment without good reason and who insists on doing so despite persuasion and education would risk losing his or her eligibility for placement if he or she fails to report for work within 3 months of the announcement of his or her placement. Meanwhile, he or she will have to reimburse all school expenses including financial aids and scholarships provided by authorities concerned.

9574
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EAST REGION

COLLEGE TEACHERS TO BEGIN SOCIAL SURVEY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Wu Shuifu [0702 3055 3940]: "College Teachers of Marxism-Leninism in Shanghai Prepare to Carry Out A Social Survey of Reform"]

[Text] Some teachers of Marxism-Leninism and research sections in 23 institutions of higher learning in Shanghai will soon start a social survey. On 8 March, the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Higher Education held a joint mobilization meeting in connection with this survey.

This social survey will involve more college Marxist-Leninist theoretical teachers and its scale will be larger than ever. Under survey will be industry, agriculture, finance, trade, capital construction, labor, wage and other aspects. Among other subjects of study will be new developments and new problems in the economic restructuring.

During the meeting, Huang Daming [7806 1129 2494], director of the Shanghai Economic Center, made a presentation of the economic system restructuring in Shanghai. Other speakers at the meeting were Gong Xinhua [7895 1800 3466], deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Yu Li [0151 4539], advisor of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Higher Education, Gong Xinhua said: The practice of reform will enrich your knowledge and brighten the prospect of theoretical study. Theoreticians must keep in close touch with reality and devote themselves to enhancing the development of socialist modernization. He hoped that departments in charge of actual work would give this survey more effective guidance, support and help.

9574
CSO: 4005/779

EAST REGION

TWO SHANGHAI UNIVERSITIES INITIATE DIALOGUE ON REFORM

Tongji University

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Ding Runling [0002 3387 0109]: "Tongji University Leadership Holds Direct Dialogue with Students, Encouraging Them To Show Interest and Take Part in Reform"]

[Text] On 5 and 8 March, two meetings of students were held in Tongji University for its president, party committee secretary, dean of studies and general administrator to keep students informed of educational reform in school and to set forth a reform measure for the next term in the hope of arousing students' interest and participation in the reform and leading them to carry out a variety of school reforms thoroughly. In the end, the students gave the meetings a very high mark.

Earlier, Tongji University students presented more than 1,400 suggestions on the reform of the actual structure of the university. During the meetings, the university leadership presented to the students six educational reform measures for the next term as follows: 1. The period of classroom learning will be shortened and the period of self-study will be extended so that students will have more time at their disposal; 2. distinguished graduating students will be presented with certificates of outstanding academic achievement and will be given the privilege to choose any work units as they wish or to pursue post-graduate studies and work on Master's degree without taking tests if they are so recommended; 3. the scale of scholarship will be broadened by issuing more certificates of scholarship to students; 4. experienced teachers will be encouraged to teach top notch classes, and a system of appointing teachers will be established, under which all teachers are encouraged to get involved in education reform; 5. outstanding students will be selected to receive education based on their aptitude; 6. Examinations will take more disciplined forms or the form of combining oral and written tests which may or may not allow students to open and read books. Some examinations may take the form of short essays or book reports.

The university leadership also informed the students of other reform measures involving logistic supports for the next term, indicating that successful efforts will be made to operate the messhall for the students, whose operating and fuel expenses will be paid by the university and will not be passed on to the students

as part of the costs of food services. In this way, all board charges paid by students can be used to purchase foods and food services can be further improved. The messhall for workers and the first dining hall will open to teachers and students from 6 am through 10 pm daily. The bean curd production unit of the messhall is planning to produce many other bean products. The shower rooms on the campus will open 6 days a week. Students will be widely mobilized to clean up and cover the campus with trees as part of their work-study program, and will be compensated for their labor. According to the decision by the university, in the future, the school administrative and education commissions will be represented by students and will welcome them to take direct part in the discussion of the educational system reform. Some 70 students representing various departments will be selected to form a welfare commission and to get involved in the administration of the messhall.

Jiaotong University

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Xu Chengzi [1776 2052 3320]: "Jiaotong University Encourages Students To Get Involved in Reform"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 March, Shanghai Jiaotong University held an enlarged forum or a direct dialogue between its leadership and representatives of students during which both sides exchanged views and discussed matters of common concern. Forums of this sort are held twice every year.

Yesterday's forum was attended by six deputy secretaries of the party committee and deputy presidents but not by the president and party committee secretary who were away on a business trip. The forum heard students express their views on educational reform, the system of training outstanding students, the work-study program, and the operation of the messhall, dormitories and library, along with their appreciation of difficulties the university now faces on the road of advance and hope that the educational reform measures can be fully carried out and students can swiftly complete their training in a better way.

Before the forum was held, the leadership of Jiaotong University held meetings of president and party committee secretary and of departmental directors. During the meetings, new measures designed to improve the credit system, expand the work-study program, strengthen logistic support for the messhall and invite representatives of students to participate in the administration of the university were drafted. At the meeting, responsible persons of offices of educational and administrative affairs, the scientific research department, the post-graduate school, library and other departments also asked students for views on some key measures they had presented for the next term. Among them, many are of direct concern to students. For instance, according to these proposals, the commission for the administration of the university and its post-graduate school and party committee will be represented by post-graduate and undergraduate students or students who are party members as nonvoting members; a food service administrative commission mainly composed of students will be formed; a weekly schedule will be worked out by the school administration and the general welfare service company for students to come over and receive assistance when they have worrisome problems in mind.

EAST REGION

EVALUATION OF INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Shen Guifang [3088 2710 5364]: "Eradicate Obsolete Concepts and Positively Recruit Splendid Intellectuals Into the Party"]

[Text] Recruiting large numbers of splendid intellectuals into the party is a strategic task of improving the cultural knowledge structure of the party member contingent, and of reinforcing party construction during the new historical epoch. Within the recent years, the different levels of party organizations in our province have done much work in this respect, and a high proportion of the newly recruited party members are technical personnel of various specialties, the proportion being 5.83 percent in 1978 and 24 percent in 1984. In 1979, 65 new party members were recruited among the students in institutions of higher learning, but the number was 919 between the months of January and September in 1984, representing an increase of 13 times. However, it should be clearly perceived that a great distance still exists between our work and the requirements of our party Central Committee, and the work of advanced brotherly provinces and municipalities. Ideological obstacles still exist between the basic level party organization and party members, while the difficulties for intellectuals to join the party have not yet been fully solved. In short, there are difficulties which are: "leftist" ideology, prejudice and preconceived ideas, ignorance, and distracting thoughts. The comrades of the party committees and the organization components of all levels should therefore do penetrating ideological education work to continue eliminating the "leftist" ideological influence and the obsolete concepts, and to consciously solve the difficulties for splendid intellectuals to enter the party. At present, there is special need to solve the following few cognition problems.

First. We should resolutely do away with the obsolete concept that intellectuals are the targets of "united education reform." An important reason that some comrades are rather cool to intellectuals, indifferent to their request to join the party, not wanting to cultivate them and help them correct their mistakes is because they consider intellectuals as "outsiders." They have not perceived that 90 percent of our county's current intellectuals are cultivated by the new society, and that the majority of the intellectuals from the old society have already become revolutionary intellectuals. They are part of the working class contingent walking at the forefront towards modern science, culture and knowledge, and are the representatives of an advanced production

force, and same as workers and peasants, are the force relied upon by the party. We must change the old concepts, correctly recognize the rule of social development and conscientiously undergo a change in thought and feeling.

Second. We should correct the wrong concept that takes immersing oneself in his profession and studies as "expert but not red." Due to the past wrong "leftist" ideological guidance, immersing oneself in his profession and intensive study in technology are often considered as "expert but not red" or "indifference to politics," while the professional customs and the characteristics in the disposition of intellectuals are mechanically taken as relating to the capitalist world outlook. This confusing right with wrong has created much chaos in the ideology of the people. Against this situation, we should bring order out of chaos. While assessing intellectuals applying to join the party, we should based on the spirit of seeking the truth from facts, fully consider the certain characteristics and professional customs of intellectuals. We should not mistake their respect of science, insistence in the truth and possession of independent ideas as pride and arrogance; we should not mistake their fondness to argue and boldness to express views as lacking organization concept and not respecting the leadership; we should not mistake their diligence in studies and their immersing themselves in their profession as expert but not red and pursuit after fame or personal gain; and we should not mistake their taciturnity and attention to politeness and cleanliness as conceited aloofness or even as capitalist life style.

Third. We should change the old scope in political scrutiny, and correctly master the political standard of party membership in the new epoch. What is this standard? Comrade Deng Ziaoping has said: "To benefit the people and to contribute positively to developing production forces and the socialist enterprise is the most primary political standard." This spirit should also be carried through in developing party members. To judge if an intellectual possesses the qualifications of party membership, we should first see if he is willing to struggle for the realization of the four modernizations and to devote himself to benefiting the people and to constructing socialism and communism. At present, if we still stick to the old way of political scrutiny, and instead of assessing the applicant's actual performance, investigate his ancestors and relatives, it is wrong. It should be affirmed that within the recent years, many party organizations have begun breaking through the old way of political scrutiny and have smashed some forbidden areas. However, not a few basic level organizations are still accustomed to the old restrictions, and consequently some splendid intellectuals are still kept outside the party, due to their complicated social relationship or possession of historical problems. They require the help of their superior party organizations to emancipate them the basic level party organizations from the old "leftist" ideological yoke in getting rid of thier "leftist" style and in adopting the materialistic attitude. In order to insure the quality of party members, it is necessary to carry out administrative scrutiny of the individual, but the scrutiny should mainly be that of the individual's personal history and actual performance, his manifestation during "the cultural revolution" and since the 3d plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee. The "3 kinds of persons" during "the cultural revolution" and those having seriously violated laws and regulations absolutely should not be developed, while those not zealous in

the four modernizations enterprise and not having the spirit of devoting themselves should also not be developed before they change their attitude.

Fourth. We should thoroughly negate "the cultural revolution" and eradicate factionalism. The factionalism formed during "the cultural revolution" still remains with some comrades. It is often manifested unwittingly when confronting questions like promotion to cadres and admission into the party. Some splendid intellectuals who are qualified to be party members often due to their holding different views during "the cultural revolution" encounter unfair censure. Some comrades start from personal gratitude or grievance to quibble over side issues and block the intellectuals from entering the party. The recruitment of party members is a solemn task in party construction. Each communist party member is highly responsible to the party, and should insist on the principle of party spirit, any selfishness or distracting ideas cannot be tolerated.

The above mentioned questions on ideological cognition are the main obstacles in the work of developing party members. Only a resolute elimination of the "leftist" ideological influence and getting rid of various obsolete concepts and the firm establishment of the correct Marxist concept of respecting knowledge and talent that the work of recruiting splendid intellectuals into the party can have new break through in development.

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EAST REGION

HU QIAOMU INSPECTS FUJIAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Pan Zhaozong [3382 5128 1350] and Lin Honglin [2651 7703 3829]: "Comrade Hu Qiaomu Inspects Fujian"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Qiaomu, a member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, left Zhangzhou on 24 February, ending his visit to Fujian Province.

After arriving at Fuzhou on 3 February, Comrade Hu Qiaomu successively inspected Fuzhou, Xiamen, Quanzhou and Zhangzhou, among other places. During his visit, he met with responsible comrades from the party, the government and the military, had cordial exchanges with First Secretary Xiang Nan [7309 0589] and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing [0265 1145 3237] of the Fuzhou Military Region and listened to reports from relevant provincial departments and various localities. He also held informal discussions with experts, professors, workers, young and women cadres, heard opinions from all sides and made several speeches.

Strengthening Capital Construction

Comrade Hu Qiaomu had high praise for the rapid progress Fujian has made in economic construction in recent years. Leaders from certain relevant departments reported to him that the province's priority over the past few years was capital construction to create the conditions and environment for opening up itself to the world because this was an area where Fujian was relatively weak. The first series of eight projects has all produced good economic results. In Fuzhou and Xiamen, a network of airports, harbors, piers and telecommunications has taken rudimentary shape, making the cities more attractive to foreign investors. Comrade Hu Qiaomu affirmed this approach and the measures taken. He said, "In the absence of an infrastructure, there can be no sustained, stable industrial development and that without sound basic industries, economic takeoff is impossible in Fujian. The province must draw up a comprehensive plan aimed at strengthening basic industries more broadly and adjust the ratio between light and heavy industry in accordance with the province's objective needs and possibilities."

Comrade Hu Qiaomu was very interested in the development of the Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou triangle. He said, "The Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou

triangle has a bright feature, but there is much about the infrastructure of Quanzhou and Zhangzhou which has to be improved. Xiamen should take the lead in bringing together the three cities to prioritize their projects and, taking into account their population, geographic conditions and area resources, set their goals for the next 5 or 10 years and draw up a realistic, preliminary plan for gradual implementation."

Comrade Hu Qiaomu also pointed out, "Special economic zone construction must comply with the laws and regulations of the state. The supervision and management of joint ventures and foreign sole proprietorships must be strengthened. Any loopholes must be closed to protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign businessmen as well as those of the state and make the zone more attractive to foreign businessmen."

Education Must Serve Economic Construction

That education must serve economic construction was one of the points Comrade Hu Qiaomu emphasized during a visit to Xiamen University. He expressed the hope of the party Central Committee that education makes greater and more direct contributions to economic construction. "After we opened up the country to the world, we have imported a bunch of advanced technical products such as program-controlled telephone, optical waveguide fiber, advanced chemical engineering and sensitive materials. What we are talking about here is a process of absorption, assimilation and continuous improvement. With its solid scientific basis, Xiamen University should do more to help the enterprises make technical innovations, put science to work, open up more areas of development, vigorously expand the frontiers of modern applied mathematics (including operations research, decision-making theory and optimization,) and make use of the computer in production, design, construction, management and operations in order to achieve the maximum economic results."

As he was briefed by the education department, he revealed some of the basic ideas of the party Central Committee regarding reform in scientific and technical education. He emphasized the development of technical education and stressed that professional universities and part-time universities must be properly run. Professional secondary education, essential to the development of large numbers of middle-level technical personnel, should be given a dominant position in secondary education.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu once wrote to Comrade Xiang Nan about the measures Guangdong has taken to popularize standard Chinese pronunciation. He heard reports from departments concerned on the progress the province has made in this area and pointed out, "To open up the country and go in for economic construction, we cannot but popularize standard Chinese pronunciation. This should be a most important job for such provinces and municipalities as Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangsu (southeast part) and Shanghai. As I recall, the very first issue of the magazine, HONGQI, publicized Datian County, Fujian Province, as a model in popularizing standard Chinese pronunciation. Wonder how it is doing these days. Please find out and write to me about it."

The Development of Party Members Among Young People Must be Emphasized

As Comrade Hu Qiaomu saw it, the cultivation of party members among young people has a direct impact on the future of the party. He said, "Because of longstanding neglect since the liberation, we now have a rather small percentage of young members aged 25 and below, including those in the People's Liberation Army. If we still fail to take the development of young party members seriously, not only will we have difficulty finding young party cadres, but the masses of youth will also be frustrated in their wishes to join the party, to understand and be close to it, and even to understand Marxism and socialism. We emphasize making our contingent of cadres younger. But how can we accomplish it if we do not work hard to increase the ratio of young party members? We must absorb into the party, or initially disseminate party education among young people attending institutions of higher education, technical secondary schools and professional and regular senior high schools who meet the age and political criteria for party membership. We must accord this task the same priority as that of recruiting party members among PLA soldiers. College and university students are the future backbone of the nation. Will it make sense if there will be no party members among them? We must begin membership development with the freshman. We cannot afford to wait until he becomes a senior, which means that during most of his time at college, he will not receive party education, party drilling or any party experience, nor exercise any of the functions of a party member."

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said, "I believe Fujian will not find this problem too difficult because it traditionally has had a sound elementary and secondary education system, discounting the 10 years lost to the "Cultural Revolution." Although it has not bounced back to the pre-"Cultural Revolution" level, the quality of its education still ranks among the best in the nation, so there should not be any great obstacle to recruiting party members among university students. Of course, our aim is to attract only qualified people; we do not want unqualified members. Factories and rural areas, too, must pay attention to the development of young party members. Factories, enterprises, including large and medium-sized state-run enterprises, small neighborhood enterprises --all must take this task very seriously. We are the vanguard of the working class. If we do not cultivate party members among workers, how can we play our role as vanguard? Under no circumstances can we loosen our hold on the rural base. Today's rural youth have a burning desire to learn. We must see that what they learn includes politics."

Comrade Hu Qiaomu noted that party construction must be strengthened in joint ventures and foreign sole proprietorships, without losing sight of the characteristics of Fujian's open door policy.

Party Members Must Be Better Educated to Serve the People

Referring to the construction of spiritual civilization, Comrade Hu Qiaomu stressed, "It is certainly very important to reform outdated rules and conventions which obstruct the development of productive forces and fashion a new, healthy and scientific life style suited to modern production. But

right now there is one thing which merits our special attention, namely, the mistaken notion that 'money is everything.' We must firmly crack down on unhealthy tendencies by drumming into the heads of party members, government organs and socialist enterprises the idea that they should wholeheartedly and unwaveringly serve the people, enrich the nation and quadruple the total agricultural and industrial output value by the year 2000."

Wherever he went, Comrade Hu Qiaomu emphasized that the party Central Committee and the State Council will not deviate from their opposition to equalitarianism, their support for people in towns and villages across the country to acquire wealth through hard work, nor from their "the harder you work, the more you earn" policy. "In publicizing the 'getting rich through hard work' policy, emphasize that wealth must be obtained through proper means which contribute to the prosperity of the nation and the people. We must put a stop to the unhealthy tendency among government workers to go into business by abusing their public authority, raise prices and distribute bonuses and goods indiscriminately. We must correct all misguided activities which resort to improper tactics and damage the overall socialist economic construction or which, in the name of reform, violate party and government discipline and the law of the land for personal or departmental interests. The more serious cases must be dealt with in strict accordance with the law. Only thus can we consolidate and develop the achievements of party rectification, change social mores and ensure economic success in the new situation of reform and the open door policy."

During his Fujian tour, Comrade Hu Qiaomu also spent a joyous Spring Festival with the soldiers and civilians in Xiamen. He ascended Yunding Rock to pay New Year calls on the commanders and troops stationed there. While in Zhangzhou, he visited the women's volleyball training base to look up new and old team members and cut the ribbon at the foundation laying ceremony for the Chinese women's volleyball "three successive victories" statute.

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EAST REGION

SIXTH FUJIAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The 11th meeting of the standing committee of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress closed yesterday.

The meeting decided to convene the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in late April in Fuzhou. Among the more important items on the agenda are hearing the government work report and considering and approving the national economic and social development plan for 1985, the government budget for 1985, and the "Program for the Construction of Eight Bases in Fujian."

At its 11th meeting, the standing committee approved the "Resolution to Launch Extensive Activities Aimed at Developing Respect for Teachers," which demands that every 10 September be designated "Teachers Day" and that every locality publicize respect for teachers in a planned way so that "Teachers Day" will become an important day in the social calendar. As a further step in implementing the intellectuals policy, the "Resolution" also designates March 1985 as the month for activities designed to encourage respect for teachers and provides for visits to teachers during the Spring Festival.

The meeting also considered and approved the "Water Resources Protection Regulations for Minjiang Valley in Fujian Province (Trial)" and the "Food Hygiene Control Regulations for Food Vending and Urban and Rural Country Fair Trade in Food" and approved the "Regulations for the Protection and Control of Clam Breeding."

In addition, the meeting considered and approved reports from a number of committees on the implementation of proposals passed by the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. They were the committee on the construction of eight bases, which is under the standing committee, the legal system committee, the financial and economic committee, and the education, science and culture committee.

The meeting appointed Wang Jianshuang [3769 1696 7175] director of the Light Industry Bureau and Huang Bairong [7806 2672 2837] director of the Water Conservancy and Power Office, replacing Yue Weiyu [1471 0251 3768] and Pan

Zhongyu [3382 0112 7625] respectively. It also approved a list of workers to be removed from the courts and the procuratorate.

Vice Chairman Cai Li [5591 7812] presided over the meeting yesterday afternoon. Other vice chairmen present were Liu Yongye [0491 3057 2814], Cai Liangcheng [5591 5328 2110], Hou Linzhou [0186 2651 5297], Wang Zhi [3769 4160] and Kang Beisheng [1660 0554 4563].

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EAST REGION

RECRUITMENT OF PARTY MEMBERS AMONG INTELLECTUALS URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] We must heighten our understanding of the party membership drive among intellectuals as one of strategic importance for achieving the four modernizations, increase our consciousness and sense of urgency, attract large numbers of outstanding intellectuals into the party and go all out to achieve a breakthrough in this task this year. This demand was emphasized by responsible comrades from the Organization Department of the provincial CPC committee at a recently concluded seminar on the development of party members among intellectuals.

In the 6 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, Fujian Province has recruited over 20,000 outstanding intellectuals into the party. With each passing year, intellectuals come to make up a rising percentage of total membership. However, the difficulties they face in gaining admission have not been completely overcome, mainly because of lingering "Leftist" influences. People have yet to fully realize the functions intellectuals can play in the four modernizations and the importance of developing more party members among intellectuals. They lack consciousness and a sense of urgency.

Responsible comrades from the Organization Department of the provincial CPC committee emphatically pointed out, "Whether or not we take the membership drive among intellectuals seriously will affect the great four modernizations and our ability to be politically consistent with the party Central Committee. Leading comrades in all party organs at all levels throughout the province must conscientiously implement the 'intelligent approach' to party recruitment by personally solving the problems intellectuals face when they apply for membership, showing wholehearted concern for them and developing a positive climate in the party that 'respects knowledge and intellectuals.' In this way, we will create a situation in which the entire party will make it its priority to attract every qualified outstanding intellectual into the party. We must severely deal with any individual who obstructs or attacks our membership drive among intellectuals."

Responsible comrades from the Organization Department also pointed out that the development of party members among intellectuals should be combined with similar efforts among progressive young people in all trades and professions. Right now we have relatively few party members on the front line of production and most of them are relatively old and uneducated. This situation must be changed.

EAST REGION

MAJOR TASKS FOR SECOND STAGE OF PARTY RECTIFICATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Shiqian [7115 0013 6197] and Liang Maogan [2733 5399 3227]: "Do a Better Job in the Second Stage of Party Rectification"]

[Text] Addressing an enlarged plenary session of the Fuzhou municipal CPC committee in the morning on 28 February, Comrade Xiang Nan [7309 0589] pointed out that the first stage of party rectification has achieved remarkable success and that we must be more aggressive and steadfast in our work in the second stage. To accomplish that objective, we must seriously tackle the following five issues:

1. Be humble. First, we must be humble enough to study the documents conscientiously. Then, based on what we have learned, we must exchange ideas at length, listen to everybody's opinions, criticize and self-criticize and sum up lessons and experience--all in a spirit of humility. Our comrades must not be afraid of criticism but should be pleased to have their errors pointed out. This is an important quality of a mature party member and cadre, which is indispensable to progress; a person who assumes that he is perfect in every way can get nowhere. It is impossible for our party members who work hard day and night not to fall short in some way or make mistakes. "To err is human." Many great men have weaknesses, let alone our comrades. We should be aware that our party spirit is not pure enough. We must be willing to spend time summing up experiences and lessons and exchanging ideas frankly, and mend our ways. Only by conscientiously studying and heeding the opinions of our leaders, people whom we lead, workers, peasants, intellectuals, democratic parties and well-known nonparty figures will we be able to look and feel like a party undergoing rectification.
2. Straighten out the relations between party rectification and the economy. Why rectify the party? Basically because we want to realize the four modernizations, double total agricultural and industrial output value, provide an impetus to the development of productive forces and enrich the country and people. It is a soulless rectification which fails to promote economic growth or raise the standard of living of the people. We rectify the party in order to develop the economy and promote reform and the open door policy. The unit which succeeds in rectification inevitably does likewise in economic work, reform and opening up the country. Economic work cannot be considered in isolation.

In our efforts to come to grips with the economy, reform and the open door policy, it simply will not do if we lack unified ideology, good leadership and a positive party climate. And these are exactly the stuff which party rectification concerns itself with. One of its important goals is to correct the party climate, a life-and-death matter to the party. If we manage to sort out the problems of ideology, leadership and party climate, we will be able to clear the impediments to economic work, reform and the open door policy. It is totally wrong to slack up one's effort in party rectification just because one is too busy looking after the economy. Also wrong is any exclusive preoccupation with economic work to the neglect of ideological and political work and party construction. Our economic work will not flourish under these circumstances. Even if it does, it is not the kind we want. Therefore, we must take pains to handle well the relations between party rectification and economic work by upholding the guiding idea that party rectification promotes the economy and that the economy sits in judgment upon party rectification.

3. We should have a clear idea of what we want out of party rectification. Every unit, branch and party committee must give serious thought to the question of what it wants party rectification to accomplish and take forceful measures accordingly. Blindly copying other people is not the way to go. As conditions vary from unit to unit, so do their problems. We must come to grips with the major problems and, once they are solved, the people will be happy and party rectification will be put on the right track. Do not imagine that party rectification is a cure-all. That idea is both impractical and impossible. But we should ensure that party rectification does solve the major problems. Otherwise, it will be a failure and we will have done nothing more than going through the motions. Departments directly under the provincial government rectified themselves properly last year; they zeroed in on the key concerns and did not run around accusing people indiscriminately, relying primarily on criticism and self-criticism. The underground party question, a problem inherited from history, has been mainly responsible for the disunity within the party in the province. Last year the party committee went all out to tackle this problem, among others, and achieved a good deal of success. Certainly much remains to be done before we can fully implement our underground party policy, the crux of which is the political restoration of the party's glorious image. Comrades who come forward with unreasonable demands should be handled carefully. Party membership issues must be treated seriously and strictly. In short, all units should carefully consider what the major problems party rectification is supposed to solve in their own units. Only by clarifying their ideas can they set goals and act accordingly.

4. A task common to all units is absolutely repudiating the "Cultural Revolution" and strengthening unity. Without any exception, the units educate their members to reject the "Cultural Revolution" totally, eliminate factionalism and enhance party spirit. The "Cultural Revolution" has no progressive significance whatsoever. If there are still people pointing accusing fingers and claiming righteousness for themselves, it shows that we have not yet succeeded in repudiating the "Cultural Revolution." It was a mistake through and through.

How can one group still claim a measure of moral superiority over others? Under these circumstances, how can we unite? Repudiating the "Cultural Revolution" involves ferreting out the "three kinds of people." They are ambitious and some of them have their hands soiled with blood during the revolution. If we do not weed them out, can we strengthen unity? This job must be discharged at the appropriate level, depending on the person in question. Every case must be dealt with. The task of weeding out the "three kinds of people" should be premised on the complete repudiation of the "Cultural Revolution." Of course, this is not a case of the more, the better. These people make up only a tiny minority and we must not exaggerate their number. Years of experience show that labeling a person is easier than clearing him. We should remember this lesson when we go about our task.

5. Even as we rectify, we must also reform, firmly resisting the various unhealthy tendencies which have emerge. In the past it was said that there should be a "Cultural Revolution" once every 7 or 8 years. It now looks like we cannot afford one every 7 or 8 centuries. History must not repeat a disaster like it. But party rectification should roll around once in a while because we inevitably have shortcomings and make mistakes in our work. House-cleaning, once in a few years, serves some purposes. What we must take note of now is the fact that new unhealthy tendencies have reared their heads even before we get a hand on the old ones. Certain localities and units increase prices and hand out bonuses and materials randomly. Mention reform, and some localities and units jack up prices as if reform meant price increases. Instead of invigorating the economy, they are bringing it to the brink of chaos, at the same time giving reform a bad name. Last year we demanded "two digits and three simultaneous advances."

This year we challenge everybody to "come up with the best economic results with the least price instability." As we abolish the state monopoly over the purchase and marketing of non-staple food items, we cannot possibly expect prices to remain unchanged. This point must be made clear to the people. However, it is within the power of party and government leaders at all levels to minimize price increases. Once controls were eased, non-staple food production shot up. Once monopoly was imposed, production dropped. As we continue to relax our policy, the supply of many items should soon become abundant and prices drop. In the long run, temporary price changes are not necessarily a bad thing. Municipalities, counties, districts and villages must pay attention to this matter.

Comrade Xiang Nan emphasized that party rectification is a crucial task facing all municipal party committees today. It must be taken seriously and not be belittled under any circumstances or allowed to degenerate into an exercise in perfunctoriness. The units must strengthen leadership to tackle the second stage more aggressively, steadfastly and successfully than the first.

Comrade Xiang Nan also discussed economic work and the question of making the special economic zone a successful "window."

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI HELPS PEASANTS RISE ABOVE POVERTY

0W151026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Shanghai, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--Authorities in Shanghai are hoping to help nearly half the municipality's poor peasant families break through the poverty line this year.

A municipal civil affairs bureau official said there were 5,100 poor families in the 10 suburban counties--about 0.4 percent of all rural households.

A number of measures are under way this year aimed at helping at least 2,300 of them rise above the annual income level of 180 yuan per persons, which is regarded as the area's poverty line.

The official said their poverty was due to the lack of able-bodied members, funds or skills.

He said: "We must do everything in our power to organize such peasants into lines of production best suited to them."

Technical aid and advice is being offered, along with bank loans and help with supplies to enable families to set up small businesses.

And rural collectives are being urged to provide special employment assistance for poor households, and allowances for all families unable to work for a living.

With the help of local authorities, 500 poor rural households in Shanghai began to prosper last year.

For example, Qiu Wenbin and his family of five from Chongming County earned 4,100 yuan last year, compared with only 500 yuan in 1983.

After receiving help from his township government, Qiu is now raising six dairy cows and farming nearly one hectare of farmland for his collective.

Jiaxi Township in Jiading County is regarded as a pacesetter in helping peasants fight poverty.

Last year, 45 of the township's 76 poor peasants households achieved prosperity. Members of 35 poor families were assigned jobs in rural factories. And mentally and physically handicapped members of nine families were employed in welfare factories.

Fifteen families increased their earnings considerably by breeding rabbits, growing mushrooms or undertaking sideline production, after receiving help with technology, bank loans and supplies.

There are 149 welfare factories in Shanghai's suburbs, whose workforces consist mainly of the handicapped. Some 4,300 childless old people are being provided for by collectives, with 2,200 living in 140 homes for the aged.

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EAST REGION

TWO PEASANTS FUND HOME FOR ELDERLY IN ANHUI

OW142232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Hefei, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--An old folks' home, funded exclusively by two better-off peasants in Anhui Province, is ready to receive its second batch of residents.

It was founded last October at a cost of 100,000 yuan by Zhou Shipeng and Zhong Jiapeng in Tianchang County. Nine residents--disabled soldiers, members of revolutionary martyrs' families and childless people--are now living there and are cared for by six attendants.

They lived in villages and were provided for by collectives before entering the home. Homes for the aged are run by collectives in prosperous rural areas.

The two men built the home with profits of 200,000 yuan made since starting a plate factory in 1980. They are director and deputy director of the factory, which employs 58 people.

They said: "Better-off peasants are duty bound to relieve others' worries and overcome their difficulties."

They applied to establish a home for the aged to the local township government in early 1984, saying they would bear all costs. Approval was soon granted.

They told the township head: "One should not always think of oneself, and money should be used for the benefit of society."

The 2.3-hectare home has four rows of brick-and-tile houses, 4,000 trees and flowers and two fish ponds. Each resident lives in a single room with new furniture, a radio and a birdcage.

Other facilities include a clinic and a recreation room with a large color TV and many magazines and newspapers.

Each receives 24 yuan living expenses and eight yuan pocket money a month. An additional 180 yuan for tours, recreation and medical care is also supplied for each annually.

Zhuo and Zhong frequently visit the home, taking walks, watching television and chatting with the aged people. Last October, they themselves sent a sick resident to a hospital in the country town for an operation and took her back after her recovery.

EAST REGION

SPECIALIZED AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS JOIN PARTY

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Qu Yaoxian [4234 1031 6197]: "More Than 1,400 Specialized Household Peasants Join the Party"]

[Text] During the historical transformation of rural economy being developed towards specification, commoditization and modernization, the number of "two households in one" is increasing, and many specialized household peasants have had their ideological consciousness raised that they urgently ask to join the Chinese Communist Party. The rural basic level party organizations of the whole province have adopted various measures to reinforce their cultivation and positively do a good job in their development work. The secretary and his deputy of Yiwu county party committee paid much attention to the work in this respect, and took the lead to befriend the "two households" peasants, not only encouraging them to boldly become rich, but also helping them raise their consciousness. Under the leadership and stimulus of the county party committee, the rural basic level party branches in the entire county have formulated a plan of developing new party members and have also implemented the measures of cultivation education. Last year, a total of 158 superior specialized household member of Shang Wu Village, Chun An County had his party membership application blocked because he had antagonized certain people while boycotting unhealthy tendencies. Resulting from the efforts of the leadership comrades and of the organization department of the county party committee in penetrating studies and investigation and in repeated dispatch of people to help solve the problems, Chen Zhenzhi was honorably admitted into the party at last. The county party committee, through this model case in bringing along the surface work, has rendered the smooth implementation of developing party members among the "two households" in the entire county.

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CSO: 4005/817

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI SEMINAR ON PROMOTING TOURISM IN COASTAL CHINA

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Strive To Gear Propaganda Work to Meet the New Challenge of the Open-Door Policy"]

[Text] A propaganda work seminar on opening coastal cities and special economic zones to foreigners was held in Shanghai from 11 to 16 March. Comrade Liao Jingdan, advisor to the Propaganda Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the seminar and addressed its closing session on 16 March. He called on propaganda work departments to continue to emancipate their minds, to seek truth from facts, to carry forward the pioneering spirit, to accurately and effectively carry out the propaganda work in close coordination with actual local conditions and to serve the general task and the general objective of the party as well as the open-door policy and reform which will clear the way for them to play a better role in developing socialist modernization.

The seminar was held under the co-sponsorship of the Propaganda Work Departments of the Guangdong Provincial and Shanghai Municipal CPC Committees, and attended by more than 80 responsible comrades of propaganda work departments of the CPC committees of 14 coastal cities that are now open to foreigners, four special economic zones, the Hainan Administrative Zone, Wuxi, Suzhou and Changzhou Municipalities, and related provinces and autonomous regions. Discussed at the seminar was propaganda work involving coastal cities and special economic zones that are now open to foreigners. This propaganda work covers how to gear theoretical, cultural and ideological work to meet the new challenge of the open-door policy and to serve the goals of economic rehabilitation and realizing four modernizations in a better way; how to build a healthy, civilized, rich and colorful socialist spiritual and cultural life; how to control social and cultural activities and other problems.

The purpose of the seminar was to strengthen coordination and the bond of friendship through exchange of information and discussion of problems. Bearing this in mind, representatives participating in the seminar discussed issues in an energetic and lively manner. Comrades in charge of propaganda work of cities ranging from Dalian in northeast China to Beihai, Guangxi--the only city that is now open to foreigners in five minority autonomous regions of China--briefed the seminar on their respective superior geological features as well as the broad prospects of their development after the opening of their cities to the foreigners.

Only less than one year has passed since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided to further open the 14 coastal cities to foreigners. Despite this fact, the central authorities have made this important policy and other related principles widely known to cadres and people through various propaganda channels and through the adoption of various methods and have led the regions that are open to foreigners to achieve initial economic results. Comrades unanimously regarded the task of promoting this basic national open-door policy as a bounden duty of our propaganda work departments. The seminar also provided an opportunity for representatives to exchange their experiences in carrying out internal training programs and propaganda work aimed at foreigners.

During the seminar, Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211], secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, and Huang Ju [7806 5468], secretary general and member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, received representatives to the seminar. During the reception, Mayor Wang briefed them on the open-door situation Shanghai now faces as well as some theoretical and ideological problems resulting from the practices of lifting restrictions and promoting reform. He also expressed the hope that ideologues, theoreticians and propagandists would work together with comrades in charge of actual work to build socialist spiritual civilization and develop the socialist economy in ways of integrating Marxist-Leninist theories with the practice of the Chinese revolution and coordinating the central policies with actual local conditions.

During their stay in Shanghai, representatives participating in the seminar also took opportunities to visit the General Baoshan Steel Mill, the Shanghai Elevator Plant of the Xunda Elevator Co., Ltd., the Shanghai TV Station and other units.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI HIGHER EDUCATION--Shanghai is expected to increase its regular college enrollment to 160,000 in 1990 as compared with 80,000 in early half of 1984 and adult college enrollment to approximately 100,000, sufficient to satisfy more than 70 percent of its need for educated talent. This was revealed by Zhang Delong [1728 1795 7893], director of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Higher Education, in a speech to the study and discussion meeting held on 28 February and attended by leading party and government cadres of Shanghai education and health departments. The meeting called on institutions of higher learning to revamp their specialized structures; to play an active role in developing such professional courses as finance and economics, political science and law, light industry, food, dress, foreign trade, banking, insurance, architecture and applied liberal arts and other special new courses so far unavailable to students. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to strengthen the training of teachers and change the basic aspects of higher education inconsistent with the current development of the economy. Measures must be taken to operate the messhall for students well and to keep students promptly informed of the speed at which the messhall is renovated. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 85 p 1] 9574

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER MET--Ruan Chongwu, vice mayor of Shanghai, met and fete Button, minister of industry technology and commerce of Australia, and his party in Jinjiang Hotel last night. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Jun 85]

CZECHOSLOVAK DEPUTY PREMIER MET--According to a XINHUA report from Shanghai, Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, who had just returned from a trip abroad, went to the Jingjiang Guesthouse yesterday afternoon to see Czechoslovak deputy premier Potac and his wife. The host and the guests held a cordial conversation. Wang Daohan recalled how he had promoted Sino-Czech friendship and cooperation in Shanghai in the early 1950s. He said: Shanghai is willing to exert its greatest effort in developing Sino-Czech friendship and cooperation. Potac said: During my visit to China this time, I am pleased to see China's tremendous progress. Czechoslovakia has also scored enormous progress and developments. From now on, the cooperation between our two countries will be raised to a new level. Deputy Premier Potac visited the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant and the Shanghai Television Factory No 1 yesterday. He wished these two factories every success. Accompanied by Chen Xian, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, Deputy Potac and his wife left Shanghai on the evening of 10 June for Shenyang. Shanghai vice mayor Ruan Chongwu and others saw the Czech guests off at the airport. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 85 p 3]

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING--The East China group [huadong zu 5478 2639 4809] of the Central Advisory Committee held its third meeting in Shanghai yesterday. Participants in this meeting were Xu Shiyu [6079 0013 0645] the committee's deputy chief and the following 17 committee members: Jiang Weiqing [3068 3262 3237], Hui Yuyu [1920 3188 1342], Liu Shunyuan [0491 7311 0337], Nie Fengzhi [5119 7685 2535], Tu Ping [2629 1627], Wang Yiping [3769 0001 1627], Xia Zhengyi [1115 1767 5902], Wei Wenbo [7614 2429 0130], Li Fengping [2621 0023 1627], Yang Shangkui [2799 1424 1145], Fang Zhichun [2455 1807 4783], Wei Jinshui [7614 6855 3055], Bei Ruping [4101 1172 3056], Zhao Lin [6352 2651], Xiao Wangdong [5618 2589 2639] and Kong Shiquan [1313 4258 3123]. Three committee members Tang Liang [0781 0081], Wang Bicheng [3769 1801 2052] and Liu Junxiu [0491 0193 4423] were absent on sick leave. [Text] [Sahanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 1] 12739

CSO: 4005/782

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU LAW ASSISTANCE--Guangzhou, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--A law office devoted to affairs of women and children was set up here today. The office, operating under the Guangdong Provincial Women's Federation, is expected to effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, said Lu Yi, a leading official of the federation. The federation set up a law advisory group in 1983. Letters and visitors received by the group so far involved more than 1,000 incidents of violation of women's and children's rights. But the advisory group could not directly handle such cases, hence the necessity to set up a law office, Lu said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1719 GMT 5 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/282

NORTH REGION

STUDENTS SURGE INTO BEIJING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

OW051359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--For the first time, more Beijing junior middle school graduates will enroll in intermediate technical schools this summer than will enter ordinary senior middle schools, today's BEIJING DAILY reported.

More than 39,000 youngsters from the capital will enter technical schools, compared with 36,000 going into the ordinary senior schools.

Beijing's 443 specialized technical schools, training colleges for technical workers and vocational senior middle courses are increasing their intakes by between 43 and 83 percent, the paper said.

Interviewed by XINHUA, Wang Ziqiang, an official of the Municipal Education Bureau, described the change as an important step "to reform the structure of education" in the capital.

He said that poor secondary educational planning in the past, especially during the "cultural revolution", had led to an uncontrolled growth in senior middle schools--to the neglect of technical education.

As a result, many senior middle school graduates could not find places in colleges and universities, and had to be employed with inadequate vocational training. Factories and other technical plants had to run special courses to train them.

Wang added that from now on, vocational and technical college graduates would have employment priority in jobs suited to their skills, and other job seekers would have to first [take] technical tests.

CSO: 4000/282

NORTH REGION

SURVEY SHOWS BEIJING MARRIED COUPLES SATISFIED

0W112014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Over 95 percent of Beijing couples are satisfied with their marriage, said the Chinese Marriage and Family Society here today.

This was the result of a ten-month survey of 2,500 persons by the society in Beijing.

The couples were satisfied with harmony, partnership and equality in family life, a society official said.

The respondents included industrial workers, clerks, teachers, artists, doctors, nurses, scientists and neighborhood residents.

The survey found that men paid more attention to family economic status and the birth of boys than did women.

It showed that old-time patriarchy was virtually eliminated in the city. In 70 percent of families the husband and wife managed family finances jointly, and in 34.8 percent the wives had the say over money matters.

Husband and wife shared household chores in 56.1 percent.

This indicated a major change in family behavior, with many women participating in social production, the survey said.

According to the survey, more women than men encouraged their spouses to have a social life.

More young couples (36.3 percent) were satisfied with their marriages than middle-aged ones (33.6 percent), and more of these than elderly ones (28.9 percent), the survey said.

A society official said that the young were now seeking a better life by asking their spouses to share their interests in music, literature, art or science.

The survey said that the number of artists, teachers and scientists not satisfied with their marriages was three times those in commerce and twice as many as those in industry and transport.

Among the factors that spoiled a marriage were "diversity of interests and tastes" and "interference from a third person", the official said.

CSO: 4000/282

NORTH REGION

BEIJING: MORALITY, EDUCATION PREFERRED IN SPOUSES

OW131552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--Morality and schooling are two major criteria for choice of a spouse, says a survey of the Chinese Marriage and Family Society.

In a ten-month survey of 2,500 persons in Beijing, 31.2 percent of respondents regarded morality as the primary factor in their matrimonial choice, a society official told XINHUA here today.

About 12.4 percent would like their spouses well-educated.

In a questionnaire on matrimonial criteria--morality, education, looks, character and economic status, 8.4 percent regarded good looks as the first consideration and 7.6 percent stressed economic status.

Some well-educated single women in Beijing would insist on better schooling for their husbands. "This is the reason why there are so many single women well over the normal marriageable age," the official said.

The young put good looks before education.

The survey said that the number of women wanting rich spouses was double that of men.

Five point seven times more women than men demanded that their spouses be better educated, the survey said.

Some people overemphasize looks, money and family background, the survey concluded, even to the point where some wished to raise their economic status by marrying into a rich family.

CSO: 4000/282

NORTH REGION

RESOLUTIONS OF BEIJING MUNICIPAL CPPCC DISCUSSED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Resolutions of the 3d Session of the 6th Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee was held 9-19 March 1985. This session was convened at the critical moment when the municipality's residents of different nationalities were implementing the CPPCC's "Resolution on Reform of the Economic Structure," and when the economic structural reform, with its focus on cities, is conducted. Party Secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, Li Xi-ming [2621 6932 6900], Party Secretary and the Mayor, Chen Xi-tong [7115 1585 0681] attended the session, and Comrade Li Ximing delivered a speech. The committee members diligently studied the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the National Work Conference of Science and Technology; they discussed the reports of the standing committee and attended the Fourth Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress. The participating committee members discussed reform and important matters, speaking out freely, pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone. The conference from beginning to end was filled with an atmosphere of unity and democracy and a spirit of boldness and vigor. After democratic consultations, the positions of chairman, vice-chairmen, and some standing committee members were filled by either elections or job switching. Comrade Deng Xiao-ping's address at the National Work Conference of Science and Technology, had an important, practical guiding significance and profound impact on the economic structural reform and on the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. The committee members fully supported the speech and were determined to implement it. Everyone thought that, while we are insisting on building the material civilization, we must also strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization so that the whole people will have ideals, morals, culture, and discipline. Reform is the key to the fate of China. Only by relying on ideals and discipline can we unite, resolutely check different types of unhealthy tendencies, and guarantee the smooth advance of reform and the building of socialist modernization.

The conference believes that over the past year the Beijing People's Municipal Government has enthusiastically carried out reform step by step in a planned way; that its achievements have been remarkable; and that it

has met the major targets of the "Sixth Five-year-plan" for the national economy and social development of Beijing. "Report on the Question of the Reform of the Economic Structure of Beijing" by Han Roping [7281 0130 1627], Vice Mayor, made a realistic and practical summary of last year's work, and laid appropriate groundwork for the reform work of this year. As it had a clear direction and conspicuous focal points, the committee members approved the report. At the same time, they made both positive suggestions and sound criticisms on the job done by the government. The committee members felt that the reform of the wage and price system begun this year have directly related to the vital interests of the broad masses of the people and to the success or failure of the whole reform program, that the task was formidable, that is was necessary to adhere to the principles of socialism and to follow the principle of "careful planning in the beginning of a war as victory is essential." Committee members of this conference, every democratic party of the city, every people's organization, and people from all walks of life must actively assist the party and the government to give extensive and thorough publicity to the principles and policies of reform; to emphasize the education on both ideals and discipline; to correctly handle the relationship between the whole and the part, between national interests, collective interests, and individual's interests; to resolutely check the unhealthy tendencies of using reform as an excuse to pursue private interests which are harmful to the interests of the country and the people; and to be of one heart and one mind to guarantee the healthy development of reform.

The conference unanimously agreed with the work report submitted by Chairman Liu Daosheng [0491 1418 3932] on behalf of the standing committee. Everyone pointed out that in the past year the municipal CPPCC has done a great deal of work, and that the enthusiasm of the committee members and of people from all walks of life in working for the reform and for the realization of the Three Tasks is increasing daily; and that every phase of the work had achieved notable results. At the same time it was emphatically pointed out that, under the new circumstances, the work of the municipal CPPCC must "be coordinated with the center, stress the most important points, bring into play the superior, and strive for practical results." It must continue to devote itself to and serve the realization of socialist modernization, of the great task of national unification and anti-hegemonism, and of protecting world peace, and obey and serve the reform of the economic system of the capital.

The conference considered that at present the situation of the country was very good, the political situation was stable, the economy was developing steadily, and that it was an excellent time for reform. We must resolutely implement the "resolutions" of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Congress of the CPC, unswervingly take the road of reform. Under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, with high patriotic enthusiasm, we must devote ourselves to the cause of reform, carry forward the traditions of the hard work and arduous struggle; a spirit of trail-blazing realism in matters relating to work; and a style of democratic consultation. Unite people from all walks of life, gather residents of different nationalities to work as one in order to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front; energetically make a new contribution to the building of material and spiritual civilizations of the capital.

NORTH REGION

CHINA DAILY INTERVIEWS BEIJING SOCCER RIOTERS

HK131440 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Li Xiaojia: "Soccer Rioters Explain Actions"]

[Text] A total of 127 soccer fans were detained by police during the soccer match riot on the night of May 19 when China's national soccer team lost to the Hong Kong team.

Most of the detainees were aged between 17 and 25, the youngest was just 14. The majority were workers and middle school pupils.

Most have now been released and the trial of the seven accused of serious offences is expected to be held soon.

CHINA DAILY interviewed five of the detainees to try to find out what drove the fans into such a frenzy. All these interviewees had never been in trouble with the law before the soccer incident.

Xu Lin is an office worker in Beijing film company. Yao Guorong is a 20-year-old office worker in Beijing's Chaoyang District. Both of them had been detained for throwing plastic soft drink bottles and bread at the players. Their answers to CHINA DAILY's question follow:

Question: Can you explain your mood on the night of May 19 when the national soccer team was defeated?

Xu: I was over-excited. I had been confident that our national team would win the match and I was not at all mentally prepared for the defeat. So the surprise victory of Hong Kong made me feel desperate. When I realize that defeat was unavoidable, I lost control and started doing silly things. I will regret what happened for the rest of my life.

Question: Some people say that fans act this way out of patriotism. Do you agree?

Xu: I admit I had ideas like that before. I love our national team and I hope they will do better in the future. But when Yuan Weimin, former coach of China's National Women's Volleyball Team, gave us a lecture during our lock-up, I realized how patriotism should be expressed. The riot actually had nothing to do with patriotism. I seriously damaged the image of our country and brought shame upon Chinese youth.

No Hostility

Question: What lesson do you think you can draw from the incident?

Xu: I used to believe I could distinctly tell right from wrong. But now I realize I must study more and aim to strengthen my willpower so that I can keep a clear head in any circumstances and get carried away by my feelings.

Question: Do you think there was any special hostility towards foreigners during the riot?

Yao: No. I don't think so. Our mistakes were totally due to a lack of maturity and sense of discipline. I don't think the riot was spurred by any special hostility towards foreigners. We were just unable to take defeat. We apologize for our wrong deeds and we firmly support the government in punishing those who broke the law.

Teenagers' Mood

Three teenagers from Beijing No 1 Middle School Xu Shuming, Zhao Yudong and Geng Lei, were in a group led by teachers from the school. The teachers kept strict discipline during the match. But when the boys were leaving the stadium, they got excited and started jeering at the police. Here are their descriptions of how they felt.

Question: Why were you so excited then?

Geng Lei: I had been looking forward to the match for four years, ever since China failed to get into the last World Cup final. I was sure China would win the match and wanted to cheer them along with all my strength. When our national team was defeated I was extremely disappointed.

Question: Did you feel interaction between the mood of the players and the spectators during the game?

Geng: Yes. Now, I also want to apologize to the national team. I feel we are partly responsible for the defeat. Our over-enthusiasm became a heavy pressure on the players who must have found it difficult to concentrate. I sincerely hope our team will not lose heart and that they will soon recover and catch up.

Question: Have you ever heard about the violent behavior of some soccer fans abroad? What do you think of it?

Zhao: I think the soccer fans' behavior abroad did have a bad effect on us. Now I know I must not follow their examples. I have heard about the tragedy in Belgium recently. I sometimes understand their feelings, but I cannot agree with their behavior.

Question: Some people say that only soccer can represent the sport of one nation. So victory is all too important. Do you agree?

Xu Shuming: I used to think so. But now I know that fans should not expect too much from their soccer team. It is true that soccer can best embody the spirit of sport since it involves strength, skill and coordination. But it alone cannot bestow esteem on the nation. Fans should learn to accept both victory and defeat.

Question: Are you going to watch soccer matches again?

Xu: Yes. I will not stop loving soccer--my favorite sport because of this incident. I will draw a lesson and try to be a more civilized spectator in the future.

CSO: 4000/282

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CALLS MEETING ON SOCCER RIOT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Wu Hua [0702 7520]: "The Lesson of the 19 May Incident at the Beijing Workers' Stadium"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 21 May, the Beijing municipal party committee and government called a meeting of the city's leading cadres to summarize the lesson of the illegal incident, which happened in the evening of 19 May at the Beijing Workers' Stadium and seriously disrupted social order, and to make arrangements to promote the spiritual civilization and socialist legal education of the capital.

Deputy municipal party secretary Jia Chunwang [6328 2504 2489] spoke on behalf of the municipal party committee and government. He said: It was the worst incident in sports competitions in the capital since the founding of the nation. Serious in nature, it created a most undesirable impact inside and outside the country and damaged the prestige of the state.

He pointed out: Its immediate cause was some young people's lack of culture and their inadequate legal concept, but the basic reason was our failure in intensively educating the young people to have ideals and observe discipline and the loopholes in our organizational work. The municipal party committee and government must conscientiously summarize this experiential lesson, take effective measures, and earnestly guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

In terms of how to focus on the incident and launch a city-wide education on civilization, courtesy and discipline, Jia Chunwang said that we must properly perform propaganda and educational work, mobilize the masses, censure the small number of people for their reprehensible acts of disrupting order in public places and destroying the assets of society, and form the healthy trend whereby the people consciously uphold the order of society and protect the image of the capital. Meanwhile, we must launch an education on the socialist legal system and patriotism and handle earnestly according to law the small number of troublemakers whose circumstances were serious and who violated the criminal code.

Finally, on behalf of the municipal party committee and government, Jia Chunwang demanded that the party organizations of the various levels and the propaganda, cultural, sports and public security branches throughout the city earnestly examine their own work, strengthen overall administration, learn the lesson, formulate necessary measures and put an end to incidents of this kind. He said: With the growth of China's sports activities, Beijing will undertake more and more international competitions. It is hoped that the people of the capital, especially the young people, will cherish the image of the city and the state, together build the city's spiritual civilization and make the city the nation's window of civilization.

6080

CSO: 4005/1015

NORTH REGION

IDEALS, PRAGMATISM STRESSED IN ECONOMIC REFORM

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Strengthen the Education on Ideals and Discipline; Unswervingly Take the Road of Reform; Third Session of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee Holds Group Discussions On the Work Report of the Standing Committee"]

[Text] During the past 2 days, participants in the Third Session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC Committee held group discussions on the work report of the standing committee. Everyone happily said that the CPPCC achieved notable results in its work last year, and that this year it must make new contributions to the comprehensive reform of the economic structure.

At each group meeting, the committee members all tried to get the floor, and the atmosphere was extremely lively. Some said that the work of last year's inspection and investigative research was done well, that it brought into play the role of democratic supervision; some said that the advisory services of the practice of giving lectures and running schools in the suburbs, and intellectual support given to the rural area, activities launched by various working groups last year, brought into play everyone's specialties, and have done a great deal for the building of the two civilizations of the capital. Still others said that due to everyone's efforts, the implementation of the united front policy and the work on the peaceful reunification of the motherland had both taken on a new aspect. The committee members generally considered the work report of the standing committee as one of "seeking truth from facts," and expressed their agreement.

During the discussion, while the committee members talked glowingly of the excellent situation of the municipality's undertakings and enterprises, they also sharply criticized the new unhealthy tendencies which have appeared during the reform of the economic structure. The committee members said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's address at the National Work Conference of Science and Technology was penetrating and timely and that it was necessary to resolutely check the dishonest practices which harm reform. Committee member Wang Xiaowei [3076 1420 3634] said that the present reform was great practice in the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics, and that it was a big event which would decide

the future and the fate of China. However, some people did not take the interests of the whole into account; they engaged in dishonest practices; and endlessly fished for money, harming the country; still others gave and took bribes, getting rich by foul means: these behaviors run counter to the Four Modernizations. Some committee members said that the unhealthy tendencies which appeared recently were affecting the customs and morale of the people, and they were obstructing the pace of reform. Serious offenders must be dealt with severely. We absolutely cannot allow them to take advantage.

The committee members considered that in order to check new unhealthy tendencies and unswervingly take to the road of reform, it was necessary to first develop education on ideals; second, to stress discipline and the law. Committee member Zhang Xiaolou [1728 2556 2869] said that during the 3 years of economic hardship everyone had to tighten his belt and work diligently and conscientiously, and what they had relied on were ideals. Now times are different, conditions are much better, but it is still necessary to rely on correct ideas and faith. Without lofty ideals, one loses one's direction. Some people only think of money; they throw away, or forget, their ideals. This is very dangerous. Committee member Qin Jiajun [4440 1367 7486] said that now we absolutely must stress discipline and strictly enforce orders and prohibitions. The party has its discipline, the state has its laws, we cannot allow a few people to take advantage of loopholes in our reform and therein cause problems. Committee members Xie Tian [6200 3240], Zhou Di [6650 5441], Ge Cuilin [5514 5050 3829] Li Binsheng [2621 3453 5116] said that it was everyone's responsibility to pay attention to the healthy growth of the young people and that we absolutely must do this job well to enable them to become a generation with ideals and discipline.

The committee members firmly believed that as long as we act earnestly according to the "resolutions" of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, rely on ideals and on discipline, the reforms will definitely succeed, the nation will definitely become prosperous and strong.

12963
CSO: 4005/850

NORTH REGION

IMPACT OF REFORM ON ECONOMY, SOCIETY OF AVERAGE VILLAGE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Jun 85 pp 132-140

[Article by SPIEGEL correspondent Stefan Simons: "The Old Teng: May He Live 10,1000 Years"]

[Text] Shang Nian is one of 600,000 Chinese villages. Spiegel correspondent Stefan Simons had worked there in 1977 as a student of the University of Beijing -- a proletarian practicum that had been introduced during the Cultural Revolution. Simons, who speaks fluent Chinese, lived at that time with the Sun family, who treated him like one of their own or foster "children." He recently revisited the Suns and Shang Nian in order to find out what kind of impact the economic reforms in Beijing had had on the village.]

"Shang Nian" means imperial wagon. No one knows just how a small village, 40 miles northeast of Beijing, came by such a proud name.

Shang Nian does not make the headlines. Unlike the model village of Bai Ge in the same district, fewer than one-third of the households here achieve the top Chinese income of 10,000 yuan a year. Nor does Shang Nian enjoy the notoriety of the neighboring village of Jiao Zhuang Hu, which owes its reputation to the training of its militia during the Cultural Revolution.

With around 1,000 inhabitants, Shang Nian is typical of most of China's 800 million villagers. Shang Nian is average.

But even here, on the flat loess plain around Beijing, nine years after the death of Mao and the overthrow of the "Band of Four," the impact of the great upheaval begun by China's new leader, Teng Hsiao-ping, is evident.

Outwardly, the changes are hardly noticeable. Yes, the village has grown; there are 380 families here today, as compared with 288 in 1977. Many of the young people have gotten married, settled down and established their own households. But the square, walled courtyards, oriented towards the south, are still grouped along the one paved road. To be sure, more television antennae, mounted on long bamboo poles, project beyond the treetops.

Something that is really new, however, is the small general store diagonally across from the village store run by the collective. Here the private competition has set up shop, with the same selection of matches, beer, schnaps, soap and toilet paper. But also with two tables where one can enjoy small snacks: this is something completely new to the village.

Right beside this store, in the middle of the village, was the assembly area, years ago. Now it is closed, since demonstrations and political proclamations are no longer the order of the day. Even the entrances to the public toilet are walled up: the valuable fertilizer is now used privately.

The Sun family lives two bends in the road further, the road being a sunken, clay path just wide enough to allow a horse cart to pass. There is great-grandfather, 82, who can still remember the empire of the Tsching dynasty, grandfather and grandmother, who lived through the republic, the Japanese occupation, and the communist seizure of power, and the son and daughter, who were born after 1949 under the red banner. The grandson and great-grandson were born in 1972, by which time the Cultural Revolution was drawing to a close.

Thus the family chronicle covers the entire history of the People's Republic, from Mao Tse-tung's socialist revolution to the reprivatization by Teng Hsiao-ping.

Teng's socialism "with a Chinese character" began in 1979 with the reform of agriculture: land which had been worked by the collective for 30 years was once again divided up among the farming families.

Under Mao's land reform, families in this village, as everywhere in China, were divided into progressive and reactionary elements. Party functionaries had selected from among the households over 200 poor farming and peasant families - those that owned little or no land, leased their fields and were forced to hire themselves out as laborers to wealthier families.

The families in Shang Nian which were classified as "medium farmers" owned a bit of land and their own equipment, and were just able to survive with the products of their labor. To this group the Sun family belonged; their only luxury was a daily cup of tea after the noon meal, instead of the boiled water, "white tea," with which the poorer families had to be satisfied.

Thirteen families in Shang Nian were large farmers: Mao had said that "the primary form of exploitation by the large farmers is the exploitation of hired laborers and farm hands."

And finally the class analysis categorized one family as "landlords," with justification, as this family owned at that time almost two-thirds of the arable land. The wealth of the class enemy was restricted to the basics: Grandmother Sun recalled that "he could afford meat every week, and he owned the only bicycle and the only radio."

After the land reform, 27 families moved onto the estate of the landlord, whose furniture was also divided up, tables made of Sappan wood and camphor chests. The Suns' neighbor received a carved wooden wardrobe.

But unlike 10,000 other representatives of the exploitative class, Shang Nian's estate owner remained alive. "He had committed no crimes," great grandfather recalls. The landlord's property, however, was divided up.

The joy in owning one's own land did not last long, however. In 1953, the choice was left up to the individual whether or not to become a member of the agricultural production cooperative. One year later, with total collectivization, CP cadres took care that no one shirked from the process of socialization.

To be sure, almost everyone believed blindly in what "Chairman Mao" and the Party told them. And in August 1958, the Central Committee had hardly passed a resolution concerning the "establishment of People's Communes in rural areas" when Shang Nian also belonged to the new organizational form, which united "industry, agriculture, business, education, and military matters" and, according to Mao, "made the tasks of leadership much more simple."

Shang Nian was no longer a village, but rather a 'production brigade.' In the future, families would no longer work together in their own fields, but 'work teams' would till the land collectively, with the yield also consumed collectively. After the harvest the products of the village agriculture and industry were tallied and divided, after deducting social taxes for education, health, and pensions, by the number of workers.

Wages for collective work were given in natura: rice, corn and wheat. The small cash income of the commune was divided up among the workers by a graduated point system, according to which women were worth less than men.

The hectare yields also rose in Shang Nian from 1.5 tons in 1957 to around 4.5 tons at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, and ten years later they had reached over 8 tons. Yet the income of the farmers rose much more slowly; from 1971 to 1977 the annual wage per worker rose by only 6 yuan, from 115 to 121 yuan, according to the official exchange rate around 11 DM a month.

Only with the 5 or 6 black pigs, which Grandmother Sun raised in the courtyard, and by selling eggs and vegetables raised in their tiny private garden was the Sun family able to raise the 400 to 500 yuan that they needed to survive, and to be able to put the same sum into their savings account. With his wages as a tile worker, the oldest son added an additional 50 yuan a month to the family budget.

In Shang Nian, there was always enough to eat, which was not the case everywhere in China. Almost every Sunday, the Sun family enjoyed the meat-filled ravioli, which "in the old society" were eaten at best once a year at the Chinese New Year's celebration. But cooking oil was in short supply, and cotton for blankets and cotton fabric for clothing were rationed. Visitors from the city brought two pounds of sugar as a gift. When Mao Tse-tung, the

inventor of this life style, died in September, 1976, for the time being everything remained unchanged in Shang Nian.

The motto continued to be: "In farming, learn from Datschai," the Maoist model brigade that had been extolled since the Cultural Revolution as a national example of revolutionary consciousness and collective diligence. Farmers from Shang Nian had also twice visited the place of agrarian pilgrimage in the province of Shaanxi (Schensi) and thereupon attempted - in vain - to achieve a third harvest instead of the customary two fruit crops.

The Datschai slogan, once painted in red letters as tall as a man on the whitewashed wall around the tractor station, is peeling off and faded. Last year, China's 54,000 people's communes were reorganized into more than 90,000 city administrations. In the view of a high government official, "The people's communes tried to control everything, from organizational questions of the Communist Party to crop planning, but nothing was handled efficiently." And today, collective efforts are decried as "pseudo-equality" and "eating from the big pot."

Draft animals and horse carts belonging to the Shang Nian production brigade were given away at goodwill prices, and the rest of the common property was sold or leased: 20 hand tractors and a similar number of trucks; four tractors were sold to private individuals, and three tractor-trailers were rented. Income from the leasing business covers social welfare payments.

Shang Nian is a village again.

It is also called so, although everyone still speaks of "our brigade." The people's commune of Bei Xiaoying, to which Shang Nian and 16 other villages belonged, since last year has been called a "municipality." To be sure, when the farmers set out for the market in Bei Xiaoying, they still say that they are going "to the commune."

Only the designations have been changed. Habits formed over 30 years change more slowly than do conditions. But conditions are very different from what they were during Mao's time.

Detailed production quotas and planned objectives from government offices and ministries in Beijing have been done away with. Since the beginning of this year, the farmers themselves decide whether they will plant grain, vegetables, or peanuts. And after they have handed over a stipulated amount to the state, it is up to them how they choose to sell the rest of their harvest.

Under the so-called "responsibility system," Shang Nian's families are cultivating the land which was allotted to them last summer as they see fit, though with no claim on it as private property. The state has retained formal ownership - thus ideological doctrinal purity is preserved.

For the farmers in Shang Nian and elsewhere, this is unimportant. What counts is the principle of achievement, which has been elevated to socialist dogma: "Whoever works more gets more."

Since the families are once again working for themselves and no longer have to feed laggards in the production team, productivity has increased many times, also thanks to the government purchase prices, which have risen by 40 percent.

The record harvest of 1983 was surpassed last year by a good 5 percent: China's 800 million farmers harvested over 407 million tons of grain.

With a per-worker production of 400 kg of grain, the "Workers' Paper" boasted that "our country has for the first time reached world-class levels." (USA: each agricultural worker = 20,000 kg.) With such rich harvests, silo capacities were inadequate in this country that has to feed one-quarter of the world's population from one-fifteenth of the world's arable land.

In Shang Nian, too, the barns of the district administration are filled to the bursting point. Beside new tile granaries, which are still under construction, grain is piled up in temporary sheds made out of bamboo mats. With a per hectare yield of over 19 tons (FRG: 5 tons) the farmers have surpassed all the peak harvests of the collective grain production. In terms of per capita cash income, they collected on the average 1,080 yuan, three times the national average, and almost ten times the income levels of eight years ago.

Private profit is very enticing. Today, the farmers of Shang Nian are in the fields from early morning till late at night, especially now in May, as the rice has to be transplanted from the cultivation beds to the irrigated fields.

There are three kinds of fields to be worked. First, there is the private parcel of land, about as large as an allotment garden, on the edge of the village. This spring the Sun family set out onions, garlic and spinach.

Each family in addition looks after a field of about 430 square meters, on which it grows grain for its own consumption. "This is more than enough," says Grandfather Sun, who last fall harvested 350 kg of rice from his field.

For their private farming, the farmers can lease a maximum of 2 mu (1,333 square meters) of the land which had previously been farmed by the brigade. In this area, which is about the size of five tennis courts, chiefly rice and wheat are still sown in Shang Nian.

From the harvest, 100 kg must be consigned at below market rates to the state as taxes. Whoever plants melons, vegetables, or peanuts instead of grain must pay a corresponding amount in cash. Everything beyond this that the farmers are able to harvest can be sold with a mark-up of 50 percent to the state. By selling on the free market, however, the farmers are able to realize even higher profit margins - or even hold back and not sell at all.

A new farmhouse can be built with construction costs amounting to around 4,000 yuan, more than six times the annual income of a city dweller, either by a team of masons or by neighbors who pitch in to help: four rooms, including a stove and the heatable sleeping platform that is customary in the north, can be erected in 4 to 6 weeks.

"Here the air is good, eggs and meat are fresh and inexpensive, the houses are large," says a self-confident young man. "Why should I want to go to the city?"

Especially since there is work in Shang Nian. For years the village has manufactured suits for the "People's Clothing Factory" in Beijing - formerly Mao jackets, now western-style woolen jackets. Some 150 women and girls work in narrow sheds, sewing machine on sewing machine. The factory is supposed to expand, so that the young people who because of the land shortage cannot work as farmers can earn a living. Even now these trained workers earn about 100 yuan a month (approximately 120 DM) - almost twice as much as a city worker earns in nearby Beijing.

Even more is earned, of course, by those who, like 11 million other Chinese, have gone into business for themselves. Take Farmer Wang for example, who leased a sand and gravel pit from the municipality for an annual fee of 400 yuan, and who is selling the sand independently. By May Wang, who in the meantime is driving his own hand tractor, had already earned the leasing fee.

The "specialized households," which now amount to 14 percent of all farming families in the PRC, raise chickens, breed horses, build furniture and cupboards in their homes, and above all are underway as transportation workers - even as far away as Tibet.

None of the five farmers in Shang Nian who are in business as long distance drivers have driven this far yet. Four families have leased their trucks from the village for an yearly fee of 1,400 yuan; one farmer even bought his own truck last year. He paid half of the price of 48,000 yuan for the truck - make: "Yellow River"; the rest was loaned to him by the bank.

Others first of all want to spend their privately-earned money. The luxury items that are brought to Shang Nian are simple ones. Just about everyone has a television set: "If someone doesn't have a set, it's because he doesn't want one, not because he can't afford it," the Sun son explained. Next among the most wished-for items are washing machines and refrigerators. The times are past in which the brigade boasted of statistics concerning the number of watches, sewing machines and bicycles. "We now have five families with motorcycles," Dai, the head of the village, describes the "rising standard of living."

The "10,000 yuan household," that much-propagated Chinese dream annual income, is still far beyond the reach of most families. According to press reports, in the province of Shandong a farmer (the "morel king") made his fortune by raising mushrooms. In a village near Beijing, a rich man named Li Chentong donated a community antenna to his village at a cost of 15,000 yuan; wealthy farmers in Sichuan invested 350,000 yuan in the production of a 30-part television drama.

In the northern province of Liaoning, two farmers engaged university graduates as private tutors for their children. At the end of 1984 as many as 320 newly

wealthy farmers took part in a conference in Beijing, with a registration fee of 500 yuan - more than six times the monthly wages of an average city worker.

The "People's Paper" claims that such reports are "exaggerated;" a delegate to the National People's Congress, taking a district in his home province of Shandong as an example, demonstrated that there, households with 10,000 yuan constitute only 0.08 percent of the population.

Despite all the success stories, according to the "Economic Paper" there are still some areas, especially in mountainous terrain near the border, where, because of poor natural conditions and a weak economic structure, even today the income level of the masses is extremely low, where there are shortages of food and clothing, and where there is even still a small number of households living in most extreme poverty.

In the areas bordering Tibet, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zizhiqu (Kueitschou) and Inner Mongolia, around 10 million people still earn less than 50 yuan (60 DM) a year. Another 50 million must survive with an income of 120 yuan, or 35 pfennig a day. In 1984 the state gave the poorest of the poor, in particular shepherds belonging to non-Chinese minorities, 3 kg of cotton and 23 meters of fabric - on credit. The government decided in favor of tax relief for needy farmers.

Compared to these "poor households and farmers in need," the modest prosperity of the people of Shang Nian is a breakthrough. There is good land, electricity and irrigation pumps, and city markets are nearby.

The Suns have purchased a black/white television set and even a washing machine. The water line necessary to hook it up is, however, still missing.

Party head Hu Yaobang recently described his view of a higher standard of living: "Grain, vegetables, squash, peas, these are the most important basic foods." - of which there is now no lack at all. "The next stage includes fruit, sugar, eggs, oil, for a medium standard of living," which will soon be achieved. The planned goal for the end of the century: for everyone enough "fish, meat, milk, alcohol."

In Shang Nian, this third stage has already been reached. When friends come to visit the Sun family, beer and grain schnaps are on the table.

The Suns say, "We have never had it so good." They drink to the health of China's present leader, Teng Hsiao-ping (Chairman Mao was never honored in this way): "The old Teng, may he live 10,000 years."

12792
CSO: 3620/366

NORTH REGION

SYMPOSIUM ON MONGOLIAN STUDIES HELD IN HOHHOT

OW050410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Hohhot, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese research in Mongolian history, literature, language, philology and archeology is improving, a symposium heard here Monday.

Some 500 scholars from the over 50 Mongolian studies research units have submitted 3,000 academic papers over the past six years.

Studies also began in long neglected fields such as the history of Mongolian philosophy and social ideology, history of religion, local chronicles, medicine and folk art.

China has the biggest Mongolian population in the world.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, inhabited by 2.6 million Mongolians, over 70 percent of China's total, has become the country's research center for Mongolian studies.

In history, hundreds of recent papers with new points centered on the origin of the Mongols, the nature of early Mongolian society and the evaluation of historical figures such as Genghis Khan.

Books on Mongolian history by foreign scholars have been translated and published.

A grammar of modern Mongolian by Professor Qinggeltai was among over 700 papers and books on linguistics and philology which came off the press recently in Mongolian.

A series of 21 books on Mongolian dialects is being compiled and will go into print soon.

Mongolian studies are also done in other countries such as the Soviet Union, Japan, Mongolia, the United States and France, where special research units have been set up.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

DEATH OF HEBEI ARTIST--Tian Fu [3944 6580 3940], a member of the Communist Party of China and of the Chinese Artists' Association and chairman of the Hebei Branch of the Chinese Artists' Association, died of illness on 24 April 1985 at the age of 75. [Summary] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 2]

DEATH OF FORMER HEBEI CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN--Comrade Pang Jun [7894 0971], former vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee and adviser to the Shijiazhuang Municipal CPC Committee, died of illness on 27 March 1985 at the age of 71. [Summary] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 1]

SHANXI CPPCC CHAIRMAN MEMORIAL SERVICE--Comrade Wu Guangtang [2976 0342 3282], an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Fifth Shanxi CPPCC Committee, died of illness on 15 April 1985 at the age of 77. A memorial service was held on 22 April at the assembly hall of Shuangta Revolutionary Cemetery in Taiyuan. Leaders of the CPC Central Committee and of the Central People's Government Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Qin Jiwei, Bo Yibo and vice chairman of the national CPPCC committee, Cheng Zihua [4453 1311 5478], sent wreaths. Leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial People's Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the Shanxi Military District, attended the memorial service. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 85 p 1]

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING ISSUES MEASURES TO STOP GAMBLING

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Take Vigorous Measures, Stop Gambling Activities"]

[Text] On January 29th the Provincial Government issued an emergency circular which required that all levels of the people's government put conscientious emphasis on the work of banning gambling and, within a short period of time, resolutely eradicate gambling.

The circular demanded that throughout the entire province, and especially in the villages, extensive and deep propaganda on the legal system and educational activities on banning gambling should be initiated. Every organ, factory and mine, enterprise unit, school, street and village should actively organize the masses to develop literary and entertainment activities which are varied, healthy and civilized. When gambling activities are discovered, they should be blocked in a timely manner and resolutely forbidden. With regard to those who allow gambling activities to take place and who compromise within one's own unit, we must affix responsibility on the leadership. We must firmly go after those who are gambling addicts, hardened gamblers, who take a cut in the gambling proceeds. Towards general gambling activities, we must engage in criticism and education or issue warnings. We must be rather severe with gambling behavior which is criminal, but for those who take the initiative and openly concede their activities, who reveal their comrades' activities, or who make other contributions, we may treat them liberally or avoid bringing up their cases. As for party members, Youth League members and cadres who participate in gambling, we must certainly treat them with severity. As for those who have already committed crimes, we must investigate and fix responsibility for their crimes. We must strictly forbid the production, manufacture, and marketing of gambling materials. We must uniformly confiscate the property of those who violate this. Where the details of the case are very serious, we are to proceed in accordance with the law.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MOLDS FORUM ON BUILDING CADRE RANKS

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by the Cadre Section of the Organization Department of the CPC Committee of Chao Yang City: "Create Cadre Ranks Which Are in Accord with the Standard of 'Four Modernizations'"]

[Text] During the 10 years of internal disorder, people and demons were confused, the party's organizational line was trampled, and cadre work exhibited severe "internal damage." After bringing order out of chaos, the party's cadre work has already returned to the track of serving the pursuit of socialist modernization. In such areas as reversing unjust verdicts and errors, implementing cadre policy, strengthening the leading groups' pursuit of the "four modernizations," eliminating prejudice against the intellectuals, and restoring and making healthy normal political life within the party, outstanding accomplishments have been achieved. However, the "leftist" poison of the "cultural revolution" has still not completely vanished. Through many forms and in many aspects, it still roils the party's cadre work. It is manifested as follows:

Factions make up lines, people are appointed through favoritism. The factionalism of the "cultural revolution" is today just a vestige, but its capacity is still not small. Some people still choose persons because of factionalism, ally themselves with those of the same faction, offer support and assistance in a hundred ways, distance themselves from different factions and devise ways to squeeze them out. In the job of promotion, popularization, and arrangement, and in implementing policy, they bustle about if it is for "friends of their faction"; if it is the opposite, they make themselves difficult. If they are working at "uncovering" problems, large matters concerning members of their faction become small and do not influence promotion. Those of different factions are deliberately snarled and dominated. Factionalism and party nature are in opposition. If their forces are put together, if the network of relationships and improper work style are combined, their harm is even greater.

To look at persons with "leftist vision," to select persons via "leftist" models. Some persons are accustomed to using the standard of the "cultural revolution" to judge right and wrong. They frequently link together with capitalism those persons who open new paths by vigorously forging ahead, who create and reform for the sake of stimulating the economy and enriching the people. They always believe that making money, increasing profits, and invigorating the economy are not quite right and smack of capitalism. On the contrary, they view those persons "three points on the left of everything" as having "strong party character". Those persons who cherish the outmoded and cling to the outworn, who cannot do anything, they regard as "stable and reliable." They see those bureaucratic individuals who look to the top and talk big as being "experienced cadres" and "ideologically sensitive." Because they view and select persons with a "leftist" standard, they have caused some pathfinders to willfully meet with censure, while commonplace persons continue to function securely as officials.

To scorn knowledge and not to respect talent. Some persons do not recognize the value of knowledge. They have a jaundiced view of intellectuals. If you pursue expertise, they say you "do not care about politics." If you do not drift with the tide, they say you are "above politics." If you would like to make progress, they will repeatedly bring up old scores to settle and investigate your ancestors for three generations. Now that there is the requirement to select and appoint superior intellectuals who are in their prime according to the "four modernizations," some units are indeed acting this way. They have not solved their ideological problems. In groups, the intellectuals are always facing the back row, and their cases for reform are not accepted. If they exhibit any shortcomings, they are called to accept reproach. The appearance of these phenomena shows that some comrades still have not truly recognized that the intellectuals are a part of the working class who have acquired knowledge and are proceeding in advance. Whether or not the role of the intellectuals can be fully developed is closely connected with the future path of the four modernizations.

To "slice with one blow of the knife" is employing people, to go to the extremes. In stressing the cadres' "four modernizations," there are some persons who make excessive demands for perfection. Here they find a dispute, there they see a defect. In stressing acquiring knowledge and expertise, there has appeared the "diploma only theory," in which it is all right not to have any real ability as long as you have a "diploma." And it is of no use to have potential for development if you do not have a "diploma." In emphasizing the promotion of talented persons who forge ahead and put forth new ideas, some persons neglect the moral standard, believing that as long as one has the ability to make money he is a good cadre. In stressing that "three kinds of persons" be prevented from assuming power, some units catch cadres who have committed general errors, who have been investigated, and are competent, and hence do not utilize them. What causes one to think deeply is that a goodly number of comrades clearly know that this is

"slicing with one blow of the knife" but they say that it is "forced by circumstances." In actuality, this is a reflection of "leftist" thinking under new conditions, a manifestation of irresponsibility towards party affairs.

Stirring up anarchism. Some persons stretch out their hands to become officials, striving for reputation and advantage. They are not in the least embarrassed about it, going so far as to beg for news everywhere and making "political information." They go to whichever official can give it to them. Some persons who have rebelled and risen to prominence will not voluntarily relinquish power. They go the concerned unit and argue, go back on their word, and assert that they received orders to rebel. They push their errors off on their superiors or unload them on the subordinates, applying pressure to their organizations. Some do not obey transfer, but discuss prices, and throw out difficult questions. Some exhibit severe liberalism, reverse right and wrong, make contacts, and write of black conditions in order to rectify persons. They talk about "eight fen being enough for managing a half year, so 16 fen is enough for you to accept." These perverse, anarchic work styles are severely disrupting the party's cadre work.

Voluntarily being a good old fellow. They have erroneously absorbed the lesson of the "cultural revolution," developing an attitude of "not saying anything good or bad, not seeing anything blameworthy." They plant many flowers but seldom pluck thorns, voluntarily being a good old fellow. In promoting cadres and increasing wages, they rush to reveal the secret and report the good news. If they are to discover cadres who make mistakes in order to undertake criticism and education, to announce who has avoided decisions or controlled opinions, then it looks like a volleyball game. You throw it to me, I'll pass it to him, and no one needs to stand out. As regards the attitude of compromising with anarchism, if you make a muddle of things, I will respond that "a great person would be magnanimous." Or at the worst, I'll follow you and that will be all right. Therefore, "children who disturb the night drink more milk." Whoever makes a disturbance is the one who gets the favor. Some persons go in the "back door." They beseech the officials and succeed with their schemes, which illustrated that there are those who can turn on the "green light." There are some persons who are well-informed, which illustrates that there are those who supply information. There are some groups with no secrets to keep, which illustrates that there are "planted agents" who run about with "leaks" revealing what is in the wind. Behavior which abandons party principles and lets anarchism run rampant also damages party spirit.

The manifestations in cadre work recounted above, despite their varied forms, can be encompassed in a single word: "leftist." Education which thoroughly repudiates the "cultural revolution" and the elimination of "leftist" things which still exist in cadre work have become the top priority for the policy of implementing the cadres' "four modernizations" and spurring on pursuit of the four modernizations.

First of all, starting with repudiation of the erroneous theory of the "cultural revolution," we must rectify the standard for selecting people. Today, when the center of party work has already shifted from the "class struggle as the guiding principle" to modernized socialist construction, and especially when conditions requiring reform and the challenge of the new world technological revolution face us, what we urgently need is talented people who possess modern scientific knowledge, who are courageous in putting forth new ideas, and who are dedicated to reform, that is to say, people of talent who are in accord with the standard of the "four modernizations." The "four modernizations" are the standard for utilizing people in our new era. Secondly, starting from the repudiation of the "great democracy" of the "cultural revolution," we must eliminate the anarchism which still exists in cadre work. We must enable people to recognize that engaging in anarchism, being part of factionalism which has factions making up lines, pushing extreme individualism which strives for power and grasps for profit, and engaging in liberalism with its unorganized activities are all completely at odds with party principles, poles apart from party discipline, and violate the guiding principle of the party's whole-hearted service to the people. These must all be rooted out. Thirdly, starting from the repudiation of the extreme left of the "cultural revolution," we must get rid of the poison of "better left, never right" in cadre work. "To slive with one blow of the knife" in selecting cadres is "leftist" in actuality. To put emphasis on qualifications and record of service, experience, and the seasoned and the steady, to scorn competence, knowledge, and the forging ahead with new ideas--all this is to fear to make mistakes of the right; it means that one has not departed from the "left" ideologically. We must smash the bonds of the "left," break the old concepts, old traditions, and old methods in cadre work. We must open up a new prospect in cadre work, and, with more channels, more layers, and more viewpoints, promote superior, "four modernizations" persons of talent. In order to follow the mass line, we call upon enlightened persons of all occupations and professions to recommend talented persons, to rely upon social forces to discover and train persons of talent, to strive to create huge ranks of cadres who are in accord with the standard of the "four modernizations."

6722
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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING URGES USE OF NON-PARTY LEADERSHIP CADRES

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "Province Convenes a Forum of Non-Party Leadership Cadres in Government"]

[Text] The United Front Department and Organization Department of the CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee convened a forum in Shenyang from February 5th to 7th of non-party leadership cadres who are part of government leading bodies. Thirty-four non-party leadership cadres from the governments of the province, 13 cities, and some counties (districts), and from concerned provincial-level units attended the meeting.

In our province today, there are 430 non-party cadres in government leading bodies at the provincial, city, and county (district) level. Their thinking is rather liberated. They are energetic, and, after assuming leadership positions, have dared to emphasize and take charge of their work. They have come from the basic levels, are considerably in touch with reality, understand the conditions of the people, and play important roles at all levels of government. They have been given good marks by their organizations and the masses. During this meeting, they and their comrades studied the Central Committee's program and policies on non-party intellectual cadres' entering government leading bodies. They exchanged experience and insights on taking part in government leadership work. With regard to such questions as how to persist with and improve the party leadership in organizational reform, how to further strengthen party and non-party cooperation on joint affairs, how to jointly undertake all the various work tasks in our province, and so forth, they put forward valuable opinions and suggestions.

Peng Xiangsong [1756 4382 2646] Deputy governor introduced his personal insights into taking part in government work and cooperating with party members on joint affairs. Deputy governor Zuo Kun [1563 3824] went to the meeting to give an address. He said that non-party comrades who are part of government must conscientiously study the party's program and policies, further liberate their thinking, work boldly, fully execute their own authority, develop their characteristics and strong

points, and serve reform. He expressed the hope that non-party comrades taking part in government leadership would, in their united front work, develop their roles in building bridges and ties, regularly reflect the voices and demands of the masses of non-party intellectuals towards the party, and cooperate with the party in implementing every united front policy on intellectuals. Everyone should make ever more intimate friends, unite with even more non-party intellectuals and persons outside the party, stimulate all positive factors, and with one heart and mind make even greater contributions for the pursuit of the four modernizations in China.

6722
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NORTHEAST REGION

'ANCESTRAL INTERDICTIONS' OBSTRUCT PROGRESS

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [Theory and Practice] in Chinese No 6, 17 Mar 85.
p 11

[Article by Yang Xiaofeng [2799 2556 1496]: "Does Abandonment of 'Ancestral Interdictions' Contradict Adherence to Marxism?"]

[Text] The abandonment of "ancestral interdictions" not only does not contradict Marxism, it moreover is entirely consistent with it.

The so-called "ancestral interdictions" are a combination of "commandments" and "taboos." The original ideas are derived from the various rules and prohibitions of Buddhist monasteries and from Daoism and are combined into "regulations" which were used to restrain disciples. People later used them as metaphors to express various conventions, habits and taboos which limit and restrict a person. The so-called "ancestral interdictions" had different connotations in different historical periods. Today they connote certain written articles which are not based on objective reality but which are copied word-for-word from the writings of revolutionary leaders, and they refer to a few systems of regulations and concepts formulated based on these articles. These articles, systems of rules and concepts were treated as infallible laws and made into indelible articles of faith against which the people must never transgress. For example, in the area of politics the theory of continual revolution under the leadership of the proletariat took class struggle as the key; in the area of economics commodity production and a planned economy were made into opposing concepts.

A socialist society, like all other things, continually develops and changes so that people's concepts, production methods and livelihood styles also must continually change and develop in response to the needs of social developments. This requires that at any time we should be able to abandon those "ancestral interdictions" that bind and limit the people. Abandoning the "ancestral interdictions" does not place reliance on the people's subjective will and hopes in order to conduct affairs but rather applies a Marxist stance, viewpoint and methodology to make a concrete analysis, and thus reach a correct conclusion; it moreover uses these to guide practice. Consequently, abandoning our "ancestral interdictions" is a response to the needs of social developments and is a concrete expression of the correct application of Marxism-Leninism.

Abandoning "ancestral interdictions" is necessary in order to be practical and to develop Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism is the theoretical foundation of our guiding ideology. China's worker class under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought won great victories in the new democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction. However, Marxism-Leninism has not reached its limits, it still needs to be enriched and developed through practice. We who are carrying out construction of socialist modernization and constructing a socialism having Chinese characteristics must even more make correct evaluations according to the tests of socialist practices of some socialist theories, views and arguments which Marx had put forth without having had the benefit of experiencing socialist practices. For example, the socialism that Marx had envisioned was based on the foundation of successful socialist revolutions in countries with developed production forces such as England, France, Germany and the United States. Consequently, he suggested that the only possible means-of-production ownership system for socialism was a public ownership system, and he excluded a commodity economy and monetary exchanges; distribution according to work was to be accomplished by the worker using a certificate to get consumer goods directly from society, and so on. As for economically backward countries, he never imagined that they would be the first to have victorious socialist revolutions. Of course, he did not discuss what post-revolutionary conditions would be like in such countries or what ought to be done. Regarding comments by Marx on such topics as those above, we cannot accept them as dogma and mechanically apply them in the China of today. Instead, we ought to abandon these viewpoints and proceed according to our real situation in conducting analysis and research, and thereby arrive at the following correct theoretical viewpoints and conclusions: the structure of China's means-of-production ownership system ought to be the simultaneous existence of a primarily public ownership system along with a diversified economy and diversified management; there ought to be unification of the planned economy with the commodity economy; the necessity for major development of the commodity economy. This will greatly enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism.

Practice is the only standard for testing the truth. If the party does not support realistic viewpoints and does not undergo practice and testing of the abandonment of "ancestral interdictions," then the economic management system cannot be reformed and the "one country, two systems" concept cannot be produced and put into practice. To sum up, the series of correct lines, principles and policies established since the Third Plenum would not exist, nor would we have the good conditions that now exist.

Practice proves that only by abandoning "ancestral interdictions" can we truly uphold and develop Marxism-Leninism; rigidly holding on to "ancestral interdictions" and then using them to intimidate people in the guise of protecting socialism actually is exactly the opposite and is a pollution of Marxism-Leninism. (Responsible editor for this column: Wang Xinbo [3769 1800 3134])

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NORTHEAST REGION

'LEFTISTS' OUT OF FAVOR AMONG PEOPLE

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [Theory and Practice] in Chinese No 6, 17 Mar 85
pp. 4-5

[Article by Yu Tie [0060 6993]: "The Hearts of the People Oppose 'Leftists' -- Some Thoughts on a Literary Springtime"]

[Text] The Fourth Conference of the China Writers Society was very lively and enjoyed great popular support. On the day of the opening ceremonies our delegates' hands were sore from clapping and our eyes red from crying. At the closing ceremonies, Wang Meng [3769 5536] in his closing remarks said: "Today I feel that China's socialist literature has arrived at its golden age!" And Xia Yan [1115 5888], from the older generation of literature, was even more straightforward, when he announced shortly afterward from Guangzhou that this was a "Cunyi Conference" in the history of Chinese revolutionary literature.

I agree with Xia's evaluation. The epoch-making historical significance of this conference should be stamped across the word "leftist." The existence of "leftist" tendencies in party leadership of literature is not a matter of one or two years, but has been so for "a rather long period of time." Comrade Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] representing the Party Central Committee has publicly pointed out this issue in his congratulatory speech, and this signifies the beginning of the end of this rather long period of "leftist" tendencies.

The dislike of "leftists" by literary people has become increasingly obvious in the last few years. After the beginning of the decade of the 1980's, there appeared in our Chinese literary practices new objective phenomena which attracted people's attention: some works were massively attacked and criticized, and although they perhaps actually were poor works with definite flaws and mistakes and really ought to have been criticized, nonetheless, because the manner of criticism was so offensive to people the critics appeared worse than the objects of their criticism. Is this strange? Is it unusual? No. After careful thought, this is entirely logical. It merely demonstrates a simple fact: the Chinese people of the 1980's are thoroughly fed up with such "leftist" things as mass criticism, beatings and punishments. This is because such things are severe threats to the individual, the family, friends and relatives and cause the people much grief!

Its true, the people are already thoroughly fed up with "leftists." This is the greatest understanding and deepest feeling that I derived from the Fourth Conference of the Chinese Writers Society. Why is it that 60 and 70 year old writers already have 30-40 years of experience? Why is it that one

after the other writers join in using the superlative terms springtime and golden age to express their joy? Basically, it is simply because of these words: In their hearts people oppose "leftists." As the conference proceeded I increasingly felt that any thinker, writer or artist who was unable to observe and experience this fundamental trend in human feelings was certainly to be pitied. This would mean that he had already been left behind in the developments of this age. History is a progression, how could China of the 1980's be the same as China of the 1950's and 1960's? A strictly objective law has now appeared throughout China: whoever continues to wield the cudgel of mass criticism and makes attacks on people will immediately be cast out of the people's trust!

For many years during the process of carrying out the "leftist" line, it was practically impossible to be a leadership cadre and not be involved with "leftism." However, the masses are clear-sighted and reasonable. What is important is not the past but the present. Although many comrades were "leftist" in the past, they now are aware of the dangers of "leftism" and have thoroughly summed up the bloody historical lessons. They moreover demonstrate this in their practices, which makes people proud of them. However, there are a few comrades who to this time are unable to change their "leftist" habits. The main reason for this is that they were unable to truly sum up historical lessons. In terms of ideological roots, there probably is a residue of the conceit that "I, alone am 'leftist'" and the belief that they alone grasp the truth. They have never been able to acknowledge that the people are the masters who make history, and finally, in their heart of hearts, they are unable to really believe that the masses can without coercion, consciously and willingly embrace the party and socialism, and they especially cannot really trust writers and thinkers. They believe that they hold the truth, but actually are shortsighted and firmly hold to the flood control method of Kun rather than those of Yu. [Tr. note: Kun was a mythological figure who failed to control the deluge, while Yu succeeded in his efforts to control it.] They as yet are unable to truly grasp truths which have been proven in historical experiences for several tens of years: among the people and in thought and culture coercion is unwelcome to the people, it is absolutely unacceptable to the people!

In addition, there still are a few comrades whose "leftism" is deplorable. They were harmed by "leftists," savagely beaten, families broken up, struggled against, beaten or jailed for 10 or 20 years, and strangely enough, they now suffer from "amnesia." They believe that although they already have deeply suffered harm from "leftists," they ought not complain, because to complain about "leftists" would be to complain about the party and complain about the revolution. This is incomprehensible logic! How could the "leftists" be the equivalent of the party! During the 1950's there was a Shanghai drama "Lo Hanqian" which won a national prize. In this play a mother ruined her life in an arranged marriage, and then she turned around and wanted to use the very thing that ruined her life to ruin her daughter's life. Why should this be? Such phenomena should not be continued. (Responsible editor: Chen Naiju [7115 0035 5282])

NORTHEAST REGION

SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIALISM EMPHASIZED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [Theory and Practice] in Chinese No 6, 17 Mar 85
pp. 5-7

[Article by Ma Dongtdi [7802 2639 0966]: "Deepen the Scientific Understanding of Socialism"]

[Text] A socialist society is one of continual reforms, undergoing reforms permits socialism to be continually self-perfected and also promotes progress and developments in socialism. If we are to implement the four modernizations and build a socialism having Chinese characteristics we must carry out reforms. However, reforms inevitably encounter a number of ideological obstacles. For the most part these obstacles center around a single issue, namely, just what is socialism? Consequently, there is direct, major significance in deepening our scientific understanding of socialism in order to fundamentally cast out ideological obstacles and construct a socialism having Chinese characteristics.

The lack of a scientific understanding of socialism is primarily expressed in the following few issues:

(1) What are the basic tasks of socialism? This is the first issue to which socialism must address itself. For a long time there has been inconsistent understanding of this issue. In the past under the leadership of "leftist" ideology, it was felt that the revolutionary tasks of the socialist period were, first, in economics to continually transform production relationships and actively move towards communism; and, next, in politics to firmly uphold class struggle as the framework and engage in great political movements. At that time if anyone were to support development of production they would become advocates of the theory of production forces who "only know how to bend their backs to pull carts and know nothing of lifting their heads to see the road ahead." The result was that in politics class struggle was greatly enlarged and in economics the development of production relationships was divorced from developments on the production force level so that production suffered severe damage.

The 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee sincerely summed up the lessons of historical experiences and shifted the party's work emphasis to the four modernizations in order to develop production forces. This great historical transformation is entirely correct. Lenin long ago pointed out: "After the proletariat has attained state power, its most important and most

fundamental benefit is to increase the quantity of products and to greatly improve the social production forces." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 4, p 586) Although we engaged in reforms to the economic system as well as reforms to various links and aspects of production relationships and the superstructure, nonetheless these reforms were made entirely in response to the need for development of the social production forces, they absolutely were not reforms simply for the sake of reform and even less were "transitional" reforms. Development of the social production forces will enable the people to move from poverty to wealth.

(2) On the issue of the ownership system there also is a persistent idea which believes that socialism has only two types of ownership systems. One type is the whole people ownership system (the state ownership system) and the other type is the collective ownership system. Moreover, it is believed that the whole people ownership system is superior, with continual development and growth, while the collective ownership system is inferior and ought to gradually move toward the whole people ownership system. For a time this concept developed in China as a form of ownership in which the bigger the better, the more public ownership the better, and the more unitary the better.

Many years of practice have demonstrated the inaccuracies of this view of the social economy of socialism. This unitary, huge public ownership form is not completely suitable for China's level of development of the production forces. This is because the level of development among the social production forces almost always is unequal, and this is especially true in China where there are both highly developed modernized production forces and production forces on the hand tool level. This requires the existence of different economic forms to respond to them. In addition, our production goal is to continually satisfy the people's daily expanding material and cultural needs. The people's needs are extremely concrete and extremely complex, differing in a myriad ways and frequently changing. In order to even better satisfy the varied and complex needs of the people, it will not do to rely only upon the large state and collective enterprises. Even though they are the foundation it will still be necessary to have small, individual economy forms as supplements. Consequently, we really cannot hang onto these persistent ideas and ought to suitably develop the individual economy in order to suitably respond to the level of the production forces and even better satisfy the people's livelihood needs.

In order to implement the four modernizations and to transform China's backward economic conditions as soon as possible it is necessary to open to the outside, import advanced foreign science and technology, utilize foreign capital and bring in human talent. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to admit foreign capital into China to operate enterprises, which ought to result in joint ventures between China and foreign capitalists or joint management economic forms. In this way, in addition to having suitable development of the individual economy in China, there also will be development of other economic forms. These are creative developments of Marxism by the party according to China's concrete historical conditions and also are a major expression of China's economic prosperity.

(3) Regarding the principle of distribution according to work, it also is necessary to eliminate some mistakes. The socialist principle of distribution is from each according to his abilities and to each according to his work. In actual life, however, how we should understand and concretely carry out this principle is demonstrated in a great many aspects. Originally, the principle of to each according to his work was an outright rejection of income without labor under capitalism and a manifestation of the superiority of socialism. However, regarding exchanges for equal value as embodied in the principle of distribution according to work, which is to say that an equal amount of work will obtain an equal amount of goods, we sometimes expend much energy writing about it, criticizing and refuting it. Originally, the implementation of this principle needed only to use the quantity and quality of labor expended by the people as the basis for making the distribution. But, in the past sometimes, when the distribution was made, there always would be the addition of some unsubstantiated things which prevented this principle from being properly carried out. Originally, the principle of distribution according to work permitted the workers to be concerned about the results of their own work on the basis of material benefits and to make a direct connection between the individual contribution to the state and the actual benefit obtained by the individual, thus motivating the workers' enthusiasm. However, in the past we repeatedly criticized the principle of material benefits. This went on for a very long time, and caused our distribution system to be far out of alignment with its only measure -- labor, as more labor did not increase income and less labor did not decrease income. Complex labor and simple labor, mental labor and physical labor, major contributions and minor contributions were not clearly reflected in the distribution. This method of distribution actually had already left the path of the principle of distribution according to work and had become tagged with the label of egalitarianism.

In order to change the distribution system's "common pot" egalitarianism, the "Resolution" pointed out that the enterprises ought to enlarge the wage differentials and expand the grades. This is an action to implement the principle of distribution according to work. It definitely will motivate the people's socialist enthusiasm and stimulate the development of economic construction.

(4) How commodity production is to be treated is another important issue in whether or not socialism can be scientifically understood. For a long time, we believed that commodity production was a thing "alien" to socialism, an inheritance from the old world, so efforts were always made to expand such such directly organized forms of production and distribution as commodity exchange in order to reduce the scope of commodity production. In certain areas such actions definitely transgressed against economic laws and were obstacles to socialist economic development.

In recent years the party has clearly advocated the development of a commodity economy, which is in agreement with the objective needs of economic development. Socialist societies still do not resemble what Marx had anticipated, i.e., already possessing the conditions for eliminating commodity production. On the contrary, the foundation and conditions that commodity production rely on have not at all disappeared. Socialism has a social

division of labor, a diversified economy and diversified management. Within the diversified economy each production unit is an independent economic entity. Such complex economic relationships cannot possibly rely on planning for their adjustments and can only rely on and apply the law of value in carrying out adjustments. This is to say that under the condition of low levels of production under socialism, if there is a departure from the commodity economy there then will be no way to organize social production and other economic activities.

There were just such concerns about commodity production in the past, and one major reason why was the belief that commodity production and a planned economy were opposites and could not be reconciled. This idea also was incorrect. As the "Resolution" pointed out, China's planned economy was a planned commodity economy. This correctly reveals the relationship of dialectical unity between the two. It first of all demonstrates that a socialist economy is a planned economy, and that this planned economy does not rely on administrative orders or completely rely on directive style planning, but rather carries things out by utilizing the form of a commodity economy. A planned economy is the essence of socialist economics and a commodity economy is an existing part of a planned economy. Furthermore, it also expresses the qualities and features of a socialist commodity economy. This affirms that a socialist planned economy is a commodity economy, which is a great step in understanding Marxism in regard to socialist economics. It points out that a commodity economy is not "alien" to socialism, so we can go all out in developing a commodity economy. At the same time it points out how a socialist commodity economy differs from that of capitalism in that the latter exists under an attitude of anarchism, while the embodiment of a planned economy is found in a planned commodity economy. The reason why is found in this one basic feature, mainly because under socialism the ownership system has already been fundamentally changed.

It is not strange that the people have some unscientific understandings of the above issues. Objectively speaking, scientific socialism is still in the process of investigating and accumulating experience. It is understandable that the people have somewhat inaccurate understandings and thoughts about such a completely new system. Even if their original views and understanding are correct, after deep involvement with socialist practice this scientific understanding ought to be increased, and, subjectively speaking, these primarily were ossified models created under the ideological influences and experiences of theoretical dogmatism and political "leftism." To deepen the scientific understanding of socialism at this time, it is first necessary to sincerely study the "Resolution" and thoroughly understand the creative developments the "Resolution" has had on socialist theory; next, it is necessary to take vigorous strides, be deeply involved with practice, be close to the masses, unite Marxism-Leninism with practice, and eliminate a few of our subjective errors. Only in this way can we cast out ideological obstacles, elevate our understanding and stand in the forefront of the revolution.
(Responsible editor: Zheng Jian [2973 6197])

NORTHEAST REGION

MORE HEILONGJIANG'S SCHOOL TEACHERS ADMITTED INTO PARTY

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 26 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Stress the Recruitment of Party Members from Outstanding Middle-aged and Young Teachers; More Than 4,000 Heilongjiang's Outstanding Secondary and Primary School Teachers Were Admitted into the Party"]

[Text] In the recruitment of outstanding intellectuals into the party, the Heilongjiang party committee has stressed the elimination of ideological obstacles and earnestly resolved the difficulties which secondary and primary school teachers have in joining the party. Last year, in the whole province, 4,325 outstanding secondary and primary school teachers were admitted into the party, 243 of whom were teachers in locally run schools.

Beginning last year, the Heilongjiang party committee has repeatedly recommended that the party organs at various levels need to understand fully the role played by the broad masses of secondary and primary school teachers in the construction of the four modernizations and that the difficulties which they have in joining the party should be resolved as quickly as possible.

In recruiting party members, the provincial party committee stresses that the standards for party members must be maintained and that the important criteria to be used in evaluating each individual's political attitude and ideological understanding should be his contribution to the four modernizations. We should pay attention to defining the limits of endeavoring to gain professional proficiency and non-involvement in politics, having the courage to express one's opinion and pride; evaluating individual habits, character, ideological understanding and political qualities; and correctly handling the teacher's actual behavior. As long as we clearly understand such questions as the teacher's family background and his social relations and history, and if he shows himself to be loyal to the party's enterprises in revolutionary practice and possesses the qualifications for party membership, then the party organ should promptly recruit him. Thus, we can enable many outstanding secondary and primary school teachers who have wanted to join the party for many years and who have made their contributions to the educational enterprise to join the party. They have excitedly pledged that they will "do their best to repay the party's kindness." At the same time, this has aroused the political enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers, the contingent of activists has continued to grow and more and more comrades have asked to join the party.

In the recruitment of secondary and primary school teachers, the Heilongjiang party committee has also paid attention to recruiting party members from outstanding middle-aged and young teachers. Last year, Keshan County recruited 29 secondary and primary school teachers into the party, 16 of whom were under 35 years old and 7 of whom were under 25 years old.

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NORTHEAST REGION

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR NINGXIA'S VILLAGE COMMITTEES' WORK

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 85 p 3

[Article: "Provisional Regulations of the Work of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region's Village Committees: 24 February 1985"]

[Text] I. These "Provisional Regulations" have been formulated in accordance with Stipulation No 111 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and combined with our region's concrete realities.

II. The village committee is a self-governing body of the masses at the basic level, working under the guidance of the people's governments of the villages and towns.

III. The duties of the village committee are:

- (1) To propagandize and implement the party's directives and policies and the state's laws and regulations;
- (2) Based on the village's reality, to organize the villagers and formulate the village's regulations and the people's covenant and to do a good job in the construction of a spiritual civilization;
- (3) To assist the people's governments of the villages and towns in fulfilling the duties of collecting state taxes, meeting the quotas and purchasing farm produce and sideline products, to support the unity of the economy and the development of the production of goods by "specialized households" and to assist economic units in making and executing contracts;
- (4) To manage the village's various public affairs and public welfare enterprises;
- (5) To do a good job in supporting the poor and those who are good, settling retired veterans, assisting with disaster relief, providing for households enjoying the two guarantees, popularizing the marriage law and promoting burial reforms;
- (6) To assist the people's government of the villages and towns in the training of the militia and in conscription;

- (7) To do a good job in the construction of villages and towns and to manage and use the land well;
- (8) To do a good job in family planning and cultural and public health work;
- (9) To mediate civil disputes and assist the public safety bureau in maintaining social order;
- (10) To report promptly to the people's governments at the higher levels the masses' opinions and recommendations; and
- (11) To complete other tasks assigned by the people's governments at a higher level.

IV. The organization of the village committee is as follows:

- (1) The village committee is made up of three to five persons, with a chairman, vice chairman and committee members, one of whom should be a woman. In villages where the Hui nationality congregates, a Hui citizen should become the chairman of the village committee;
- (2) Under the village committee should be such sub committees as people's mediation, order and security and culture and hygiene; and
- (3) The chairman, vice chairman and committee members of the village committee as well as members of the sub committee are to be elected at a village meeting or a meeting of village representatives. Each will serve a 1-year term.

V. The village committee will hold at fixed times a village meeting or a meeting of village representatives so as to develop democracy fully and discuss major problems of the village.

VI. The village committee will set up various regulations and systems to implement the job responsibility system.

VII. The necessary funds for the public affairs managed by the village committee and the subsidies for the chairman, vice chairman and committee members of the village committee will be provided for in accordance with the regulations concerned at the higher levels of the people's government and shall not be apportioned from the masses at will. The accounts will be made public at regular times.

VIII. These "provisional regulations" will take effect on the day they are promulgated.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ERADICATION OF FORMALISM URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Yu Tingxuan [0151 7844 6881]: "The Tendency To "Put on a Show" Can Be Eradicated"]

[Text] "Putting on a show" refers to such unhealthy tendencies as paying lip service or engaging in formalism. There are many historical lessons on this development. Let us look back to those years: in order to create the momentum for "revolution," in only a few days and nights, all the doors of offices, schools, factories and shops in the city were covered in red paint with the word "revolution" and the slogan, "the most, most, most revolution..." so that the whole country became a "red ocean." Again, when the words "in agriculture, learn from Dazhai" were uttered, delegations from all over the country swarmed there to "study" and "to get the word"; after they returned to their native areas, there were those who, in order to show that they had learned from the "experience," even forced the peasants to convert the original embankments in the fields into "Dazhai-style terraced fields." On the surface, there seemed to be so much excitement and so much was going on; in fact, it was merely "putting on a show," which wasted money and manpower and brought calamity to the country and the people. People have enough of those experiences:

Ever since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the ideological line and style of seeking truth from facts have been gradually revived. Although formalism has been conquered or rectified, it cannot be completely wiped clean from people's minds all at once. In particular, there are people who, either because their old ways have not been changed or their understanding is still muddled, reveal themselves when the moment comes so that such unhealthy tendencies are revived in some places or units. Don't you see all the different kinds of "associations" or "months" with names of every description (such as using ambush tactics to set up a service month) and the continuous "visits, inspections" or endless "examinations and checks before acceptance" which have become popular? These impractical activities have become "common diseases" in many places today. It was learned that a certain place's "manpower" "nurtured" a "big duck-raising household." This "big household" has in fact raised only about 280 ducks. In order to deal with the inspection of higher levels, some cadres thought of a brilliant idea. They rented several hundred ducks to "make up the difference," paying

a rent of 30 fen a duck per day. This shows that formalism is often closely linked to deception and we cannot ignore such unhealthy tendencies.

At present, the economic reforms focusing on the city are being carried out in depth and this is a requirement for our construction of socialism and modernized enterprises. Every trade and profession must consider the importance of the total situation and, under the guidance of the party and the state's policies, proceed from its own reality, formulate realistic and workable reform measures, work steadily and advance step by step. We should not "put on a show" and dwell in superficialities. Otherwise, our promising reforms may be destroyed by these unhealthy tendencies, and this is not alarmist talk.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GOVERNOR CHEN LEI ON DEVELOPMENT OF HEILONGJIANG

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 85 pp 19-21

[Article by Min Fanlu [7036 0028 6424]]

[Text] Heilongjiang, the northernmost province of China, looks like a swan ready to take off on the map. It contributes immensely to the four modernizations as it ships continually to all parts of China its grain, crude oil, lumber, coal and all kinds of industrial products.

On the eve of the spring festival, I went to the Heilongjiang Provincial Office in Beijing to call on Chen Lei, Deputy Secretary of Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and Governor of the province, to listen to his plans for the further development and opening up of province.

This elderly governor, a native son of Heilongjiang, was born in Huachuan County. He joined the Anti-Japanese Alliance in his youth and fought in the Wanda Mountain Range, the Da Hing'an Ling and Xiao Hing'an Ling area. He has been working in Heilongjiang since the victory of the War of Resistance, having served as secretary of key county CPC committees, commissioner, head of the Department of Industry of the provincial CPC committee, deputy governor and concurrently head of economic and planning commissions. He has been in charge of Heilongjiang's economic work for many years. He feels deeply attached to this fertile land in northern China. We may say he is offering all what he has, including his energies and knowledge, to his home land. Although he is over 60 years old, he is still full of pride and enthusiasm when he talks about the development of Heilongjiang. I asked Governor Chen what are in his plans to revitalize the economy of the province and to open it up to the outside.

Governor Chen said: Heilongjiang Province will resolutely carry out China's policy to open up the country to the outside. Starting from the reality of what Heilongjiang already has, we will bring its superiorities into play and cooperate under the principle of equality and mutual benefit with various countries and our friends in the economic, banking and business circles of various localities.

What are the superiorities of Heilongjiang? Comrade Chen Lei mentioned these five, namely, grain, lumber, coal, petroleum and machinery. Heilongjiang, known as the "grand northern granary," has to find markets for its surplus

grain. It is China's foremost lumber producer though somewhat backward in its comprehensive utilization. With tremendous coal deposits, it ranks fourth in coal production in China, and there are more new coal fields awaiting exploitation. It produces one-half of China's petroleum but has to cover lots of mileage to have the petroleum processed. It has an impressive machinery industry though its antiquated equipment requires technological transformation. It needs capital, technology and qualified people to bring the superiorities into play and to remedy the shortcomings. It is therefore extremely necessary to open the province up to the outside.

Governor Chen gave me a thick blue book called "Items Offered by Heilongjiang for Foreign Economic and Technical Cooperation." He said these 110 items are the focal areas for foreign economic cooperation, including mainly the development of mineral resources, energy and transportation; the processing of agricultural by-products; comprehensive utilization of coal, lumber and petroleum; technological transformation of key enterprises; the development of the third enterprises and production of commodities for export. Comrade Chen Lei then told me what Heilongjiang has done since it was opened up to the outside 3 years ago. With the support of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, there has been an export commodity symposium every year at Harbin since 1982, and Heilongjiang has established economic and trade relations with more than 1,700 customers from 104 different countries. The milk products processing plant built at An Da with foreign capital has already reached the foremost international standard. The paper mill at Jiamusi which had used foreign capital for technological transformation is now pollutant free and consumes much less energy. The copper wire produced by the Harbin Electric Cable Plant used to contain impurities. The importation of foreign technology has helped its products measure up to international standard. Comrade Chen Lei said there is room everywhere, ranging from soy bean curd to heavy cranes, for cooperation with foreign businessmen. To hasten the pace of economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries, Governor Chen Lei held a press conference on 21 January 1985 in Beijing where he announced a 12-point preferential treatment policy to extend preferential treatments in taxation, market, prices, foreign exchange, import and export control and other facilities to those foreign countries that are our partners in economic and technical cooperation, to our compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and the overseas Chinese.

Situated on the fringe of inland China, Heilongjiang faces difficulties in opening up to the outside world. To provide more favorable conditions and better facilities for foreign investment and cooperation, Governor Chen says they have set up offices in Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen; three companies in Hong Kong; and are getting ready to establish trade centers at Shenzhen and Dalian so as to provide a long-term vehicle of economic transactions with Hong Kong, Macao and Southeast Asia. At the same time, they have established a Heilongjiang commodity department at the New York China Trade Center and a Pacific Group Development Company on Guam. Suifen He, Hei He and Tong Jiang are the three ports open to Soviet trade. They are now using the port of Seishin, Korea, for overseas trade. This serves as an important bridge to reach Siberia, to expand trade relations with Eastern Europe, to maximize the services of the Harbin international airport and to expand economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

Heilongjiang has become a friendly province to the county of Niigata, Japan, Alberta Province of Canada and the state of Wisconsin, U.S. Governor Chen's latest trip to the United States was to sign an agreement of friendship between Heilongjiang and Alaska, the northernmost state of America. Upon returning from the United States, he feels our economic and technical backwardness makes it even more urgent to open up and develop Heilongjiang.

Having studied and worked in Heilongjiang, I know quite well this beautiful fertile and rich province. When Governor Chen found out my background, we talked excitedly as old friends about the changes and future of Heilongjiang and shared our anxiousness for its promising years ahead. He urged me to visit Heilongjiang to see those changes and write reports on the new developments down there. I felt excited as Governor Chen talked on and on eloquently. It appeared in my mind's eye the image of that beautiful swan ready to take off for an uninhibited flight to the promise land.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFIARS

ARMED FORCES AS PART OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Su Meng [5685 1125] and Zhou Fanping [0719 2868 1627]:
"Absorption of Armed Forces Work Into Economic System Reform Planning Urged"]

[Text] The two civilizations construction experience exchange meeting in which Shanghai municipal militia took the lead to participate, and which lasted for 3 days, was adjourned yesterday afternoon.

Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767] the first secretary of Shanghai municipal party committee and concurrently the first political commissar of Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, Zhang Yuhua [1728 3768 5478] adviser of Nanjing Military District, and Guo Tao [6753 3447] the commander of Shanghai Garrison Headquarters spoke at the closing meeting.

Wei Yu [7279 1242] deputy political department chief of Nanjing Military District read the order signed by military district commander Xiang Shouzhi [0686 1343 1807] and political commissar Guo Linxiang [6753 2651 4382] to give a grade-three collective award of merit to the people's armed forces department of Huang Pu district. Yuan Chongwu [7086 1504 2976] secretary of Shanghai municipal party committee and concurrently deputy major of Shanghai read the citation decision by the municipal government and the garrison headquarters that 21 units were judged advanced units of Shanghai municipal militia in taking the lead to participate in the 2 civilizations construction.

Comrade Chen Guodong stated that last year Premier Zhao Ziyang had made important guidance to reforming and revitalizing Shanghai, and definitely pointed out the guiding ideology, strategic principle and task in Shanghai's economic development. The party Central Committee and the State Council require that we construct Shanghai to be an open and multi-functioned socialist modern city of reasonable industrial structure, flourishing economy, prosperous culture and well developed in science and technology at the end of this century. This is an honorable and difficult task. The militia should and are able to bring into play a bigger role in accomplishing this historical mission. He said that the party's control of the armed forces is a good tradition of our party, and that mobilizing the militia to take the lead in participating in the two civilizations construction is

keyed to reinforcing and improving the party's leadership in the armed forces work. He asked the party committees of various levels, the government and people's armed forces department and militia cadres to expand the primary task of militia work from the scope of being purely military in nature to mobilizing and organizing the militia to take lead in participating in the two civilizations construction, and to absorb the armed forces work into the planning of economic system reform, and at the same time to conscientiously reinforce the militia's own construction based on the "conscription law." He asked the militia take the lead in five ways: the lead in improving production technique, the lead in improving the quality of products, the lead in improving operational management, the lead in providing good service, and the lead in boycotting unhealthy tendencies to the end that bigger contributions can be made in reforming and revitalizing Shanghai.

On the day before yesterday, Ping Changxi [1627 2490 0823] the political commissar of Shanghai Garrison Headquarters was entrusted by Shanghai municipal party committee, Shanghai Municipal Government and Garrison Headquarters party committee to report on the situation and the key understanding of the lead of the militia of the entire municipality in participating in the two civilizations construction since 1982, and the view on developing this activity deeper.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION DEVELOPS DUAL-PURPOSE TALENTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by An Xiaoping [1344 2556 1627] and Wang Baicheng [3769 4102 2052]: "Lanzhou Military Region Intensifies Cultivation of Dual-purpose Talents to Meet Need of Developing Great Northwest"]

[Text] The PLA Lanzhou Military Region intensified its efforts of cultivating the talent for both military and civilian uses in order to meet the need of the economic construction in our country's Northwest. Within recent years, the more than 50,000 transferred and retired personnel for both military and civilian uses having returned home are contributing positively to vitalize the great Northwest.

The majority of the cadres and soldiers of Lanzhou Military Region came from the provinces and autonomous regions in the Northwest. All the troops, in compliance with the requirements suggested by the leaders of the party's Central Committee, while inspecting the Northwest, of planting grass and trees, and of developing animal husbandry and producing rural commodities, integrated with the need of the different natural environments and economic developments in the homeland of cadres and soldiers, decided on the planning of cultivating the talent for both military and civilian use, and selectively established the specialty courses of forestry, animal husbandry, veterinary, agricultural machineries and planting. In operating the courses attention was paid to using local wisdom to realize gradually the standardization and normalization of the talent cultivation work.

Each of the units above regiment level jointed with the nearly 100 party and government organs above the county level in the area where the troops are stationed to establish leadership organs for cultivating talented personnel, and regularly invited the experts, professors, lecturers and engineering technical personnel of Lanzhou University, Northwest College of Agriculture, Northwest Forestry Research Institute and Jinchang Rare Metal Company to guide teaching, lecture knowledge and participate in examination and assessment in army camps for insuring the continuous improvement of talent cultivation. Statistics have shown that two-thirds of the cadres and soldiers of Lanzhou Military Region have participated in the studies of various specialties, more than 13,000 senior or middle vocational education diplomas have been conferred on people having completed individual or full

courses or having achieved middle technical level. Most of the soldiers were able to learn one or two specialty courses during their time of service.

According to the newest survey by Lanzhou Military Region on 6 counties and 2 villages in the Northwest, among the nearly 4,000 discharged veterans having returned to their homeland within the recent 2 years, some of them have been judged labor models of the province for having made use of the specialties they learned during service in contracting to reclaim barren mountains or plant grass and trees in deserted sand beaches, others have succeeded in building solar energy greenhouses for growing the new vegetable species introduced from the interior, and still others have become factory chiefs and managers in operating enterprises. One-third of them have become the local households of wealth from laborious work. In 1984, more than 1,200 cadres were discharged from Lanzhou Military District to live in 4 provinces and autonomous region in the Northwest. Most of them have been adequately settled in accordance with their specialties by virtue of the fact that their academic level and degree of specialization surpass those of past years.

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CSO: 4005/774

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY-PEOPLE MUTUAL HELP

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Li Dahong [2621 1129 3163]: "Army and People Join Forces, Build City of Coal and Iron; Troops Stationed in Benxi Actively Participate in Building "Two Civilizations"]

[Text] "The army and the people join forces in a difficult situation and build a city of coal and iron." This is the slogan advanced by PLA troops stationed in Benxi and by the Benxi military district as they participate in the building of the "two civilizations." Last year four contingents of troops were cited as advanced units in joint army-civilian building of spiritual civilization at the level of city or higher; one of these contingents was named a "model unit in supporting the government and cherishing the people" by the General Political Department of the PLA and the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Last year, the army units stationed in Benxi set up 206 joint army-civilian projects; several thousand cadres and soldiers came out of the barracks to do their duty in building a city with a high level of civilization. The units transferred large amounts of manpower and material resources to help the city government tackle the problems of filth, disorder, and substandard quality, and to change the face of the city. In February of last year, the city government decided to build a children's playground of over 52,000 square meters in area. Each army unit sent people out over 15,000 times, facing blizzards, braving severe cold, and working day and night to do a rush job of construction, enabling construction of this playground with advanced recreational facilities to be successfully completed in only 86 days.

The army units stationed in Benxi also helped the local government do a good job of building the "two civilizations" both on the spot and in the neighborhood. After one of the units stationed there formed a joint army-civilian unit for the building of spiritual civilization together with Qiaotou Town government, the army unit's senior officer led over 600 cadres and soldiers, and sent out vehicles in over 1,800 trips to transform the appearance of the village, laying asphalt roads and building or repairing housing; in addition, they sent out over 320 propaganda groups and 8 propaganda cars to go down to the countryside to publicize the party Central Committee's No 1 document, helping the peasants open up the road to prosperity and causing this town to undergo enormous changes in the past year. They were named by the provincial government on advanced unit in building spiritual civilization.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY, TECHNICAL SCHOOL COOPERATION

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Ning Guoshi [1337 0948 0099] and Wang Guomin [3769 0948 1488]: "An Army of Shenyang Military Region and Northeast College of Engineering Sign Protocol on Cooperation in Training of Competent Personnel"]

[Text] On 16 January, Shenyang Military Region's Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Wu and leading cadres of a certain army headed a group which went to Northeast College of Engineering to discuss plans for a major project to train qualified personnel. Motivated by the desire to accord with the overall situation of national construction and army-civilian cooperation, the two parties, through mutual support and combined efforts signed a protocol on cooperation in training for 1985 through 1989.

The protocol stipulates that the army in question will avail itself of the favorable conditions of Northeast College of Engineering's large faculty and rich teaching resources to train graduate students, undergraduate students, and professional students for the army in a planned way and will also hold training courses for technical personnel urgently needed by the army. It has been decided by consultation that this year the Northeast College of Engineering will hold a professional certification class to train modern management army cadres and a half-year short-term course to train specialized personnel in technical fields such as computers. Northeast College of Engineering, taking advantage of this army's superior position in military training, will hold military training courses for the institute to train reserve officers and will take on responsibility for the instructors needed for military training and for the necessary equipment and sites. The two sides decided that the army in question will fulfill Northeast College of Engineering's military training responsibilities this year by providing 120 class hours for each student on campus.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY-PEOPLE IN BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Li Guozhi [2621 0948 1807]: "PLA Troops Contribute to Building Spiritual Civilization; Over 3,600 Joing Army-Civilian Units for Building Spiritual Civilization in the Province, 141 of Which Designated by Provincial Government as Advanced Units in Building Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] In the last year, Shenyang Military Region and troops stationed in Liaoning have sent large numbers of cadres and soldiers to take part in joint army-civilian activities to build spiritual civilization, making a significant contribution to building spiritual civilization in the province.

Leading cadres at all levels of the armed forces took the lead and set an example for others in the joint army-civilian activities for building spiritual civilization. Shenyang Military Region Commander Li Desheng and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua have made many visits to joint spiritual civilization building units to check up on work. Taiyuan Street and Zhong Street, through the joint work of Shenyang Military Region Command and offices of the political department together with Heping District and Shenhe District of Shenyang, have both been named "three excellents" streets by the provincial government. Through the promotion of the leading bodies of the armed forces, the activities of joint army-civilian units in building spiritual civilization have spread from key points to all trades and professions in towns and villages throughout the province. In 1984 there were 3,675 joint army-civilian units for the building of spiritual civilization in the province, of which 141 units were designated by the provincial government as advanced units in building spiritual civilization.

In addition, people's armed forces departments at all levels throughout the province have been actively mobilizing and organizing militia to participate in the building of spiritual civilization units. These joint activities in building spiritual civilization have further improved relations between the army and the people and between the army and the government, strengthened their unity, and brought about advances in the province's industrial and agricultural production and in other undertakings, opening up the way to a bright future in the building of towns and villages with a high degree of civilization.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUZHOU MILITARY REGION ANTI-TANK MISSILE COMPANY

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 7

[Article by Li Ling [2621 3781], Xu Jun [6079 6711], and Zuo Cheng [1563 2052],
accompanying three photographs]

[Text] The night wind was gusting and the hemp plants dense. Following the commander's order to fire, a streak of red flame shot into the sky like a fiery dragon. There was a loud explosion, and the observers and lookouts shouted as one, "A hit!" Immediately the infantry, like a released arrow, charged the "enemy" under artillery cover.

The anti-tank missile company of a certain unit in the Fuzhou MR is newly established. Its soldiers and cadres realize the difficulties facing them in this new military technology, working hard to improve and master this potent weapon. As there was no tactical teaching material for firing missiles in mountainous and forested regions, the comrades of a small reform group pored over volumes of Chinese and foreign training materials, and after repeated investigation, finally compiled a teaching plan for missile combat tactics in mountainous areas. In the few years since forming the company, the men and cadres of the entire company have reformed training materials and boldly founded a new training method. In successive live firings for the military region and military organizations, every round hit its mark, completing their training mission outstandingly. Twice they were honored with collective third-class merit citations.

The rows of "deadly arrows" standing on the training ground and the new uniforms of the soldiers display the heroic bearing of the PLA as it unceasingly advances toward modernization and regularization.

CSO: 4005/1053

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUZHOU MILITIA TRAINING UPGRADED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Xu Jibing [1776 4949 3521] and [6403 4099 3932]: "Suzhou Reforms
Militia Training"]

[Text] The Suzhou Military Subdistrict has acted in accord with the general situation in economic construction and after conducting an investigation of 20-some plants has boldly reformed the city's militia training and suggested 3 actions for reform. The first is to adjust the training responsibility allotments. In the new year-period the training responsibilities were changed from transmission to the lower levels, the form used in the previous year-period, to transmission to the bureaus, which then make allocations to all factories in the same industry. This makes them responsive to combat readiness needs and also alleviates pressures for the heavy assumption of training responsibility by any one factory. The second is to adjust the training objectives. In the past training was given to the young people in the first line of production, and this is now changed to the training of the worker trainees who have just entered the factory and do not have assigned tasks, so the factory, shop and teams are all satisfied. The third is carrying out joint training. In the past, the factories organized their own training, this has been changed to unified organization by the industry bureau (company) with utilization of nearby groups and places for joint training, which solves the previous problems of difficulty in finding teachers, adequate space, equipment and materials.

These reforms resolved relatively well the contradiction between training and production and they settled some accounts. With the whole city following this pattern, in one year, the state will have increased production value in excess of 6 million yuan. At the same time they improved the relationships between the peoples armed forces departments and the production departments. This year, the Municipal Light Industry Bureau trained over 270 anti-aircraft artillery and anti-aircraft machine-gun militiamen, and the leadership comrades from the bureaus and each factory often went to the training areas to help with training difficulties.

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CSO: 4005/894

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

THREE ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES IN GUANGZHOU MILITARY REGION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Shen Linshuo [3088 2651 0587]: "Provincial People's Armed Forces Committee Raises Three Objectives to be Stressed for This Year"]

[Text] On March 18, the Guangdong Provincial CPC People's Armed Forces Commission convened its Seventh Plenary Session. Guangdong Provincial CPC Standing Committee member, vice governor and People's Armed Forces Commission Vice Chairman Li Jianan [2621 1696 1344] presided over the meeting and spoke. Guangdong Military District Commander and People's Armed Forces Commission Vice Chairman Zhang Juhui [1728 1565 1920] reported on the condition of armed forces work in 1984 and plans for this year.

The meeting has determined three matters to stress in this year's armed forces work. First, we must organize and initiate the people's militia's taking the lead in participating in building the two civilizations. We should use the primary militia as mainstay in order to spur the entire people's militia to become the shock brigade for the vigorous development of Guangdong's economy. Fully utilize the strength of the people's militia as the backbone and leader in town and village economic construction and in building spiritual civilization. Second, we must progress in work to aid veterans to become prosperous through hard work. Third, along with economic construction, we must emphasize the implementation of basic level militia and military service work. In accordance with the characteristics of economic construction in Guangdong we must advance reform of militia and military service work, revise people's militia organizations, reinforce special weapons cadres, take care of weapons management, fulfill training missions and strengthen the construction of coastal defense outposts. Thereby, these aspects can be made to suit our province's economic construction and to guarantee the requirements for smoothly carrying out economic construction.

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CSO: 4005/775

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ERRORS OF 'THREE SUPPORTS, TWO MILITARIES' INVESTIGATED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Fu Zugui [0265 4371 2710]: "Provincial Military District Party Committee Leaders Visit Fuzhou Municipal Party Committee and City Government to Inspect Errors of the 'Three Supports and Two Militaries'"]

[Excerpts] Amidst the teaching of thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" in party rectification study, Fujian Provincial Military District Commander Lu Fuxiang [4151 4395 4383] and Deputy Political Commissar Bai Zaoxiang [4101 5679 7449] represented the military district party committee in their visit to the Fuzhou Municipal Party Committee and city government. They made an earnest investigation of errors committed in the implementation of the "three supports and two militaries" in Fuzhou during the "Great Cultural Revolution." With open minds, they solicited the criticisms and opinions of the local party and political organs.

Comrade Lu Fuxiang notified municipal party committee and city government leaders on the condition of the provincial military district party committee organs' through negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" in party rectification study. Also, he represented the provincial military district party committee in carrying out an earnest investigation of errors committed in the implementation of the "three supports and two militaries" during the "Great Cultural Revolution." He investigated errors like the so called "supporting the left" process, in which some groups were supported and some groups were oppressed, and some groups were treated intimately and some groups were treated indifferently. Another error investigated was the differentiating of factions during the "purification of class ranks" in order to promote "leftist" methods, which unfairly created, and falsely judged cases. Another error investigated was the damaging of development in economic, cultural, educational, health and physical education causes done in the name of "cutting the tail of capitalism" during the "outstanding politics" and "take food as the key point" periods. Individual cadres even took opportunities of "supporting the left" to make use of their authority for personal gain. In violation of stipulations they arranged for relatives and friends as well as sons and daughters to obtain employment during worker recruitment. Moreover, they even violated laws and discipline, seized local property, etc. Lu Fuxiang said he wished to express apologies and extend heartfelt greetings, through the municipal party committee and city government leaders, towards the entire city's people, especially the cadres and masses who suffered examination and met with persecution. He also said that provincial military district comrades are determined, through party rectification, to correct guiding ideology of troop construction, to extend effort in support of the localities' handling of system reform and economic construction and to promote openness and prosperity of the city in order to be a contributing force in the four modernizations.

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PERSONAGES PARTICIPATE IN SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Liu Ruizhou [0491 3843 1558] and Yang Xiaoyang [2722 1420 1558]: "Provincial and City Army-People Hold Spring Festival Celebration Group Get-together Activity; Governor Hu Ping and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing Wish a Happy New Year to the Entire Province's Army-Civilians"]

[Excerpt] On the morning of February 20 provincial and city party, administrative, army and civilian personnel held a Spring Festival group get-together activity at the provincial gymnasium to celebrate the new year.

Altogether, more than 5,000 people met under one roof, including provincial and city leaders Xiang Nan [7309 0589], Hu Ping [5170 1627], Ma Xingyuan [7456 5281 0337], Hu Hong [7579 1347], Wu Hongxiang [0124 3163 4382], Cheng Xu [4453 1645], Yuan Qitong [5913 0796 4592], Hong Yongshi [3163 3057 0013] and others. Also among those present were troop leaders stationed in Fuzhou Fu Kuiqing [0265 1145 3237], Zhu Yaohua [2612 5069 5478], Zhao Huaqing [6392 5478 7230], Yan Hong [7346 4767], Song Weishi [1345 4850 8550], He Huifeng [0149 2585 5762], Lu Sheng [4151 0524], Wang Zhi [3769 4160], Xie Jiaxiang [6200 1367 4382], Zhang Lixiong [1728 0500 7160], Chen Jingsan [7115 2529 0005], Liu Bo [0491 3134] and others. Older generation revolutionaries, elder Red Army men, soldiers and comrades were present. Also present were responsible people from each provincial and city department, democratic party and people's group as well as noted personages from each field. All those present celebrated the festive New Year period.

State Science and Technology Commission Vice Chairman Yang Jun [2799 3182] also participated in the get-together activity.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PILOT RECRUITMENT EMPHASIZED--During 5-7 March the provincial government and the provincial military region convened in Wuxi an All-Province Work Conference on Recruiting Pilots. This year pilot recruitment work continues the implementation of last year's policy made by the State Council and the Central Military Commission, which was to include recruitment of student pilots among recruitment of students for all military colleges; after graduation from flight school they would no longer receive college graduate benefits; those comrades who drop out of flight training mid-course would transfer their studies directly to other military colleges; all the recruited flight students are inclined in the original quota for middle school exams. The conference requested that education departments carefully carry out expanded ideological education work in recruiting students who qualify for pilot recruitment; raise their enthusiasm for registering recruits; request each school to recommend recruitment to the academic cream of the crop and to the superior students with overall physical, moral and intellectual development in order to make a contribution toward building a strong people's air force. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 1] 11582

XUZHOU DUAL PURPOSE TRAINING--Xuzhou has adopted a variety of methods to help the army officers and men to study science and culture and train talent for both military and local use. Early on, at the end of 1982, Xuzhou established an educational advisory team to help the army formulate an education plan, prepare teaching materials and train teachers. In all they held over 100 training sessions for teachers of culture classes, and they trained over 3,000 teachers. The Xuzhou Teachers College and the Xuzhou Medical College each held Chinese language college courses and army medical classes for the army. The China Mining Institute and the Xuzhou No 2 Radio Plant held such classes as "microcomputer applications," "modern enterprise management" and "radio technology" for the army. In the past several years the Xuzhou No 19 Middle School has altogether held over 600 hours of radio classes for the troops stationed in Xuzhou. In order to support army studies of technology, the Xuzhou Huaihai Leather Plant also sent technicians to help the army organize teams for gas cutting, gas welding, electric welding and leather processing. Up to this time the city has altogether sent out over 600 teachers and over 2,500 technicians to serve the army and has helped the army to set up almost 200 different culture study classes and over 1,500 dual purpose talent training classes. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 85 p 4] 11582

MILITARY REGION RAILS OPEN--Guangzhou Military Region Logistics Department leading bodies have recently decided that beginning from April 1st of this year more than 60 military affairs special purpose railroad lines within the borders of the three provinces (region) Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan will be opened to the outside. This is in order to actively support socialist construction. After having already signed contracts, local factories, mines and enterprises and other units can all begin transporting, loading and unloading activities. [By Guang Yunji [1684 6663 2111]] [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 1] 12925

MILITARY INDUSTRY PROFITS--In 1984, our province's local military industrial enterprises, which had been operating at a loss for four consecutive years and had accumulated a total deficit surpassing 20 million yuan, shed the deficit label and turned their losses to profits. Since 1980, along with the readjustment of the national economy, production tasks for our province's local military industry thus became a major money loser in the province, creating a large burden for the province's public finances. Last year, the provincial government decided to carry out a comprehensive readjustment of our local military industrial enterprises. With enterprises near counties and towns or along railway lines, the provincial departments concerned carried out the principle of "on-site transformation"; with those far from counties and towns or railway lines, they carried out the principle of "off-site readjustment". At the same time, they organized cooperation with the large military industrial enterprises to develop new products for civil use, regaining the initiative at long last. According to statistics for the end of 1984, total profits for local military industrial enterprises throughout the province were over 5000,000 yuan. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO 10 Feb 85 p 2] 12934

SHENYANG COMMAND COMFORT MISSION--Shenyang Military Region Command, at the request of Shenyang Military Region, warmly conveyed greetings and appreciation to retired cadres yesterday in the assembly hall of Number 4 Guesthouse. National combat heroes Zhi Shunyi [6736 7311 5030] and Huang Yu [7806 1342], along with over 220 other retired veteran comrades, glowing with health and radiating vigor, happily gathered under the same roof to celebrate the joyous festival of the Lunar New Year. Shenyang Military Region Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua [0491 2182 5478] attended and spoke at the gathering. He urged the retired cadres to make a greater contribution to the reforms in the new year. Leading comrades in attendance included Deputy Commanders Yuan Jun [5913 0193] and Zhao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311], Deputy Political Commissars Zhang Wu [1728 0582] and Cheng Zemin [2052 3419 3046], and Adviser He Youfa [0149 0645 4099]. At the gathering, a soldier's amateur performing group from a certain department put on a program of entertainment for the retired cadres. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO 17 Feb 85 p 1] 12934

CIVILIAN USE OF PLA AIRFIELDS--Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--The air wing of the People's Liberation Army will open eight more military airfields to civilian aircraft by the end of this year, according to military sources. The opening of these airfields--in Shanghai city and Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Sichuan and Guangdong provinces--will bring the number of military airports open to civilian airlines to 46. Serviceable runways, communications and navigation systems, and meteorological stations are available at these airfields, making them ideal for civilian aircraft use, the sources said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 6 Jun 85 OW]

PLA ROAD REPAIRS--Yesterday, the repair and paving work of Chang Qing Road near Zhou Jia Du Tunnel entrance in Pu Dong were completed to make the road again accessible to vehicles and pedestrians. This is the good work done to the Shang Gang New Village inhabitants by the street cadres of Zhou Jia Du, the PLA soldiers of the 8th company of an AA gun unit stationed in Shanghai, and the militia of the 3d plant of Shanghai Steel Mill in their activities to learn from Lei Feng. More than 60 cadres and soldiers of the 8th company of an AA gun unit stationed in Shanghai and more than 80 militia members of the 3d plant of Shanghai Steel Mill supported this road repair activity. [Excerpts] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 85 p 1] 12739

JIANGWAN MILITARY AIRFIELD--Shanghai Jiangwan Military Airfield has officially opened to chartered tourist airplanes. Yesterday morning, the inauguration ceremony of the Chinese Shanghai Tourist Chartered Airplane Service was held at Jiangwan Airfield. Zhu Zongbao [2612 1350 5508] the deputy mayor of Shanghai and Zong Zhongwen [1350 0022 2429] the deputy chief of the AF troop stationed in Shanghai cut the ribbon at the inauguration ceremony. After inauguration, the Shanghai Tourist Chartered Airplane Service will begin unscheduled flights to the 3 tourist "hot lines" of Shanghai to Beijing, Shanghai to Xian and Shanghai to Guilin. After the inauguration ceremony yesterday morning, 136 tourists from 6 different countries flew to Beijing in 2 airplanes to participate in a "Beijing in one day tour." [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1] 12739

HENAN POLICE TRAINING MEETING--An on-the-spot meeting on reforming the military training of the Chinese People's Armed Police concluded in Zhengzhou on 10 June. Speeches were made by (Li Jun), deputy commander of the armed police; (Li Yonghang), chief of staff; and (Li Guangjing), director of the provincial public security department and concurrently first political commissar of the provincial armed police corps. The meeting listened to reports on the experiences in reforming the training of the provincial armed police corps, watched demonstrations of their skills in shooting and apprehending people and of staff training, analyzed the state of training of the armed police units, and probed solutions to a number of urgent problems in reforming training. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 12 Jun 85 HK]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

U.S.-EDUCATED VICE GOVERNOR OF ZHEJIANG INTERVIEWED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 8

[Article by Lin Cuifen [2651 5050 5358]: "Xu Qichao Possesses a U.S. Green Card; Father Signed Republic Government Bank Notes"]

[Text] If Chen Ruoxi's [7115 5387 2569] depiction of "Mayor Yin" represents the ennui of repatriated intellectuals during the hardships of the Cultural Revolution, then the personal experience of the current Vice Governor of Zhejiang Province, Xu Qichao [1776 6386 6389], is certainly an admirable instance of keeping faith until the sun reappears.

Trim in Western-style clothes, Xu is tall and handsome, looking younger than his real age of 58 years. His manner is refined and his style of conversation is well-organized, very different from the traditional senior cadres on the mainland. When he returned to China to visit as an overseas specialist, he made a profound impression on people.

In his youth, Xu Qichao was educated in Hong Kong and when he returned to China from the U.S., he was already 35 years old. At that time, he already had a "green card," but his national consciousness prompted him to cherish the ideal of building China and he did not hesitate to cast aside what was at that time the rare high-ranking titles of Master and engineer in order to return to China and contribute his abilities.

Mr. Xu is a native of Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, born in Haowen. His father, Xu Jizhuang [1776 4949 8369], was the General Director of the China Agricultural Bank and General Director of the Chinese postal administration during the 1940's. During those years, the bank notes issued by the Kuomintang government bore his signature. Smiling, Mr. Xu said that his family background in finance and banking has facilitated somewhat his work in finding foreign bank credit and engaging in foreign trade.

In 1939, he and his family moved to Hong Kong to escape the fighting. He attended primary and secondary school at Saint Stephen's middle school, then returned to his native place in Zhejiang to continue

his studies at the secondary and higher levels. He then went to college in the U.S., taking advanced courses in mechanical engineering at the University of Arizona and the University of California Research Institute. After graduation, he became an engineer.

What encouraged the patriotism that made him return to China? "It was my own experience. When I was young, I experienced great hardship in China and during the Second World War, even though I was in the U.S., it was not easy being a Chinese overseas. Seeing how advanced the U.S. was, I thought that in fact the Chinese are not stupid, so they should join forces to build up China."

At the end of 1950, he resolutely returned to Beijing, where he was received by Premier Zhou Enlai and was immediately given the post of assistant professor of mechanics at Beiyang University in Tianjin and the position of engineer in a factory. He weathered the Cultural Revolution in Tianjin and due to his background and overseas connections, it was inevitable that he be criticized and denounced and as a worker in a factory, he was imprisoned. However, he looks on all the suffering as the tempering of youth.

In 1978, after the catastrophe ended, he was transferred from Tianjin to Hangzhou to be Deputy Director of the Engineering Industry Department and Director and Chief Engineer of the Zhejiang Provincial Mechanical Scientific Research Institute, where his achievements in scientific research won an all-China science and technology award. In May 1983, he was elected Vice Governor of Zhejiang Province as a non-party person in a specialized field and put in charge of foreign trade, foreign affairs and affairs of Chinese nationals living abroad. He has been well supported by the provincial party committee leaders and he holds real authority, not an empty title.

Xu Qichao is certainly not a CPC member, but he is a Vice Chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Last week, when this reporter visited Hangzhou to see Mr. Xu, he had just returned to China from business in Hong Kong. While he was in Hong Kong he consulted with his fellow townsman Sir Bao Yugang [0545 3768 0474] on the problem of investment to build an iron and steel mill in Ningbo, which would be a three-way enterprise involving China, Hong Kong businessmen and the British government, with a total investment of over 3 or 4 billion U.S. dollars. It is still in the consultation stage at present.

Half of Mr. Xu's more than 10 brothers and sisters live in Hong Kong and half live in the U.S. He knows well over 1,000 Chinese and foreign officials and gentry in Hong Kong, among whom many are good friends from the same town and the same schools. Although he often goes to Hong Kong, he is still very concerned about being courteous, and he

is the same in China, too. Every month reporters come, hoping to interview him, since he is such a good subject for reportage, yet he is always gracious, even though he is really too busy.

At an evening banquet of the Zhejinng provincial leaders and the organization of Hong Kong and Macao reporters, this reporter sat next to him at the same table, but was unfortunately unable to talk long with him because he had to leave early to meet with the mayor of Ningbo, so one can imagine how busy he is with official business. Watching him stride vigorously from the room, this reporter thought that the hope for China's modernization lies in having more of these youthful, specialized talents who are so full of sincerity and enthusiasm.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BEIJING AUTHORITIES CANCEL EXHIBITION OF ABSTRACT ART

HK100834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Peking, 10 Jun (AFP)--The authorities called off an unofficial exhibition of abstract paintings here at the last minute, sources in the Chinese art world said here today. The private viewing of 250 paintings by 10 young unofficial artists was due to have taken place yesterday.

Three of the 10 painters belonged to the Xing Xing or "Stars" group, which gained some notoriety abroad during the 1979 "Peking Spring" pro-democracy movement.

According to witnesses, 300 people went to the exhibition venue yesterday aftern-on only to find the doors closed. They were told that the show had been called off because of a booking problem--a scientific exhibition had been scheduled to open in the same venue in 10 days' time.

The sources said exhibitors had been given the go-ahead for the 5-day exhibition by the director of the Chaoyang Theatre in eastern Peking, had paid to hire the venue and had sent out a large number of invitations. But they had to take down all their work on Saturday "on the order of a member of the administration" of the city, the sources said.

The Culture Ministry told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE it was completely unaware of the exhibition, or the reasons for its cancellation. The Chinese-language press had not mentioned this exhibition, but the English-language CHINA DAILY announced the place and dates.

The avant-garde "Stars" group organized three exhibitions between 1979 and 1980. Its non-conformist, abstract work was a complete break with rigid socialist academism.

The first exhibition was a wildcat affair, but the subsequent shows received official blessing. Thousands of visitors attended the exhibitions. However, since then the authorities have banned several exhibitions of abstract art. One such show in 1983 brought together three members of the Stars group, and another last year featured a young artist from the southwestern province of Guizhou. Nevertheless, other exhibitions of unofficial art have been allowed to take place without incident in recent months, according to observers.

In May two artists showed abstract works in the prestigious Capital Theatre, while at the moment works by a young painter that include some striking nudes are on show in an annex of the school of fine arts.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

CHANGES IN OVERSEAS TRAVEL POLICIES--In the past, the CPC feared overseas Chinese and encouraged them to become citizens of foreign countries. Today the practice is just the opposite and they have a profound fear that overseas Chinese and Chinese abroad will sever their connections with China, so they are now actively cultivating a "second generation" of overseas Chinese. Their practice is to encourage those with the means to go to foreign countries as new overseas Chinese, while returned overseas Chinese, who are not allowed a one way ticket to go abroad, are encouraged to go abroad to visit relatives and overseas Chinese in foreign countries and foreign nationals of Chinese descent are invited to China to visit relatives. To facilitate returned overseas Chinese visiting relatives in foreign countries, the CPC is now preparing to change the past practice of paying travel expenses only upon arrival on foreign shores and now the returned overseas Chinese permitted to visit relatives in foreign countries can obtain travel expenses for the complete trip between China and their destination (the foreign country). [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 91, May 85 p 10] 12534

HAINAN LEADERS' SELF-CRITICISMS--At present, the greatest worry of the masses and cadres of Hainan Island is the transfer of Lei Yu [7191 1342] from Hainan. They say, "We are not afraid Lei Yu will be punished, we fear he will be transferred out. With Lei Yu here, there is hope for Hainan Island." In his self-criticism, Lei Yu said, "Regardless of whether I am expelled, removed from office or punished by law, I take responsibility for all the problems of Hainan Island." He also said, "It is not important if I as an individual am punished, but I hope the central authorities will consider the wishes of the more than 5 million people of Hainan Island and the 1.2 million overseas Chinese from Hainan for rapid changes in the conditions on Hainan Island." In addition to Lei Yu's decision to bear the responsibility, six people, including Chen Yuyi [7115 3768 4135], Chen Yinghao [7115 5391 6275] and Meng Qingping [1322 1987 1627], signed a joint statement of their responsibility for such problems as the unrest in the Hainan automobile industry. Since the leaders have all taken responsibility, people believe that there will not be too many big changes in personnel on Hainan Island. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 91, May 85 p 10] 12534

DENG XIAOPING'S RELATIVES--He Biao [6320 1753], the father of Deng Xiaoping's daughter's husband, He Ping [6320 1627], is not the younger brother of He Long [6320 7893]. Taken literally, Biao and Long would seem to be names for older and younger brothers. A certain columnist in the Hong Kong press once said that He Biao was He Long's younger brother. In actuality, these two men had a common ancestor several thousand years ago, but they are not brothers or even from the same place. He Biao once held the post of PLA Health Department Director. He Ping once held a post in the military attache's office in the Chinese embassy in Washington, while Meng's daughter, under the assumed name of Xiao Rong [5618 2827], worked for the embassy on the affairs of nationals living abroad. At present, both husband and wife are in Beijing. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 91, May 85 p 10] 12534

LUO FU'S RETURN TO HONG KONG--Beijing intellectual circles relay the news that during the Spring Festival Luo Fu [5012 1318] obtained permission to return to Hong Kong. After Luo Fu was arrested, it was rumored that after his release on parole, he would be allowed to go to Hong Kong, to handle matters not done by those acting on his behalf. But whether Luo Fu is actually going to Hong Kong remains to be proven. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 91, May 85 p 10] 12534

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